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DefenseEducationSpreads; 'Ascap' Faces Trust Charge; Wide Raids on Nazi Bases

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 5, 1941

In New England: Defense Education in Bay State

The Massachusetts Department of Education disclosed that 26 cities and towns now have vocational training programs for defense industries. [Details: Page 11.]

Legislators were warned at a hearing that compulsory automobile liability insurance may be overthrown in Massachusetts unless the rates are made more equitable. [Details: Page 11.]

Fire which swept the third floor of the New Haven, Conn., Quilt and Pad Company, caused 10 fatalities. [Details: Page 11.]

In Washington: Trust Charge Filed Against 'Ascap'

The Federal Government today formally charged the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, 19 corporations and 26 individuals with violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act in a bill of criminal information filed in the United States District Court. Arraignment was sent for March 5.

President Roosevelt issued an executive order tightening upon American exports of iron ore, iron and steel semi-manufactures, advanced manufactures and ferro-alloys which were placed under export license control last December.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was learned, is engaged in fingerprinting employees in some of the 1,200 industrial plants undergoing an antisabotage checkup.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved a $175,000,000 fund to provide shoes and other clothing for an Army of 1,400,000 men exactly as passed by the House last week.

The House entered its third and final day of general debate on the lend-lease bill with 35 members anxious to speak against it and supporters of the measure ready to reply round for round.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee continued its hearings on the lend-lease bill, hearing testimony from Alan Valentine, President of Rochester University; James S. Kemper, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Prof. Herbert Wright of Catholic University.

War Summary: Nazi-Held Ports Raided

The heaviest RAF raid in two weeks caused heavy damage last night against German-held ports of Bordeaux, Brest, Dunkirk, Dieppe, and Ostend, as well as the German industrial center at Düsseldorf. British bombers set out again in daylight to repeat attacks on coastal points. [Details: Page 6.]

German sources claimed that 60,000 tons of shipping were sunk yesterday—half by a German warship overseas, and the rest by submarines and bombers.

In Libya British columns which passed the two-thirds mark in their march into the Italian colony with the capture two days ago of the city of Cirene, pushed to within 100 miles of the vital Fascist base of Bengazi. [Details: Page 4.]

A German motorized company operating with the Italians in Eritrea was reported by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Greek attacks were reported to have taken important Italian positions, netting the Greeks many prisoners and quantities of arms and munitions. The Greek High Command report, declining to state where the action took place, said Greek scouts were slipping through Italian lines in the rain and cutting communications lines.

The Italian version of the fighting in Albania reported that Greek attacks were repulsed with heavy losses, and capture of Greek arms and munitions.

France: Laval Demands Put Before Vichy Council

Chief of State Pétain conferred with his Council of Ministers today on reported demands of return of Pierre Laval to a post in the French Government. [Details: Page 5.]

In Syria the French High Commissioner called on civilians and armed forces to follow Marshal Pétain without reservation.

Export of fruit, fresh vegetables, and bread except to parts of the French Empire was prohibited by the Vichy Government.

Far East: Japan Moving Toward Hong Kong

Japanese reported their new drive near Hong Kong, aimed to cut Chinese supply routes, was making headway. [Details: Page 4.]

Thailand-Indo-China peace negotiations got under way beneath the wing of Japanese mediation. [Details: Page 4.]

America's observer to China, Lauchlin Currie, arrived to begin investigations which may fix the scope of United States aid to Chiang Kai-shek. [Details: Page 4.]

In Europe: Anti-Nazi Rioting Reported in Norway

In Norway street fighting was reported in protests against the Nazi regime. [Details: Page 4.]

Forty-five thousand Germans are to be moved from Lithuania to East Prussia as part of Soviet-German agreed resettlement.

Polish workers in Germany were reported denied the right to use or own bicycles because steel and rubber are scarce.

Russia and Hungary negotiated a postal and telegraph convention.

German Authorities in Paris have announced a decree seizing the property of subjects of the British Empire, Egypt, the Sudan, and Iraq in the occupied zone. The measure, the report said, was taken to compensate Germany for German goods seized at the beginning of the war by the British Government.

About $250,000 Still Needed For the Fund's Total Success

With only a few hours remaining before the end of the 1941 Greater Boston Community Fund campaign tonight, contributions totaling $258,000 are necessary to put the drive over the top.

Total pledges amounted to $4,625,000 soon after campaign headquarters opened this morning, according to Henry R. Guild, General Chairman of the Fund. The campaign goal is $4,883,000—the minimum necessary to support 200 hospitals, health, and social service agencies this year.

The deadline for the drive, waged since Jan. 18 through 46 cities and towns of Greater Boston by 25,000 volunteer solicitors, is the opening of the final dinner tonight at 6:30 o'clock at Hotel Statler. Announcement of the final total will be made about 9 p. m.

"By tonight I trust that we will have demonstrated that voluntary democratic methods of working for the common good are efficient and do not stop just short of their goal," Mr. Guild said today. We're going to prove that the American way works—that the American way wins."

Mr. Guild urged that every citizen, who has not yet been approached by a solicitor, call Community Fund headquarters, HUBbard 8600, or send by messenger or special delivery mail a pledge on the blank printed in this newspaper today.

"Everybody must do everything he or she can to boost the Community Fund," the General Chairman declared. "And it must be done now—today."

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Woodruff Call To Take 9,100 Men March 1

Massachusetts recruits to form fifth draft, the largest to date, for 26th Division.

Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, today requisitioned 9,100 Massachusetts men for induction into military service on March 1.

Men drafted in this fifth call—the largest draft call to date—will be assigned to the 26th Division now in training at Camp Edwards on Cape Cod, thus bringing that unit to full strength, General Woodruff said. Present strength of the division is 8,500 men.

In announcing the fifth call for Selective Service recruits the First Corps Area Commander said that adequate provisions now exist for shelter, equipment, sanitary facilities, and hospitalization of the huge number of trainees requisitioned. Details of the General's order will be transmitted to State Selective Service headquarters by members of his staff.

Explanation of Call

Explaining the special nature of this call, which affects only Massachusetts men, General Woodruff said, "It is the policy of the War Department to fill organizations to their authorized strength from the locality from which the unit comes."

The General added that when the 43rd Division is raised to full strength later on it will be filled from the other five New England States, excluding Massachusetts.

The 26th Division, formerly of the Massachusetts National Guard, was inducted into Federal service on Jan. 16. Movement of the Division to the Cape Cod Army reservation, where it will be in training for at least a year, began Jan. 18 with the final detachment reaching camp Jan. 28. The 26th Division is under command of Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, who is also commanding officer of Camp Edwards.

Third and Fourth Drafts

First of 5,885 Massachusetts youths to be inducted into the United States Army during February under the third and fourth draft calls will report at inducting

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'Big Business' Fights Bill; House Is Open to Changes

Speaker Rayburn agrees Democrats may further restrict powers given President in measure.

Chamber of Commerce of U. S. says it wouldn't help national defense and might bring war.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—The first formal statement that the Administration might receive additional amendments to the lend-lease bill further restricting the proposed grants of power to President Roosevelt was made today by Speaker Sam Rayburn after attending a meeting of Democratic members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"Serious consideration," Mr. Rayburn said, is being given the whole matter.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard James S. Kemper, head of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declare that the present bill "would not contribute to the defense of the United States," while Dr. Alan Valentine, President of the University of Rochester, and other opposition witnesses charged that it would inevitably lead the country into war.

The House started its third day of general debate on the bill before taking up the thorny matter of amendments tomorrow, prefatory to final disposition expected Friday. Galleries were again crowded as debate started and at one point a hysterical woman dressed in black and wearing a painted skull mask arose in the public gallery shouting and brandishing her fist at the speakers.

Predicts Negotiated Peace

Representative Ed. V. Izak (D), of California, a one-time recipient of the Congressional Medal, as the debate re-opened, predicted that, without further American aid, Britain would sign a negotiated peace which would not stop Hitler.

Today's debate turned largely on the subject of amendments although their formal consideration is not scheduled till tomorrow.

Hitherto, Speaker Rayburn has minimized the possibility of further restrictive amendments. The door seems at least part way open, following a Democratic strategy meeting and the non-partisan appeal of Representative James W. Wadsworth (R), of New York, on the floor yesterday.

"The committee in charge of the

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—James S. Kemper, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, appearing as opposition witness to the lend-lease bill before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today, cited and amplified objections to the bill unanimously stated by the Chamber's Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors, he said, unanimously held that "the enactment of this legislation would not contribute to the national defense," and urged instead a series of laws to give credit and money and munitions to Britain, but without delegation of Congressional authority to the President, and without taking the United States into war.

Another witness, Dr. Alan Valentine, President of the University of Rochester, charged that supporters of the lend-lease bill are seeking to carry the nation into war, no matter what they say to the contrary.

Mr. Kemper's testimony caused a Committee sensation, because it seemed to align the leaders of American business strongly against the Administration measure and with that section of the Republican minority in Congress which is vigorously attacking it. The Chamber's opposition was expressed, however, before the four amendments were adopted by the House Committee limiting the President's authority.

Are Views of Membership

Mr. Kemper explained that the resolutions attacking the bill were adopted by the meeting of the Chamber's Board of Directors in Chicago last month. Thirty-eight of the 48 Directors were present at the meeting, Mr. Kemper said. The resolutions were originally drawn up by the National Policy Council of the Chamber, he said, and approved by the Board of Directors. Mr. Kemper said they represented the views of the Chamber membership as expressed in previous votes of annual meetings.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, administration supporter, raked Mr. Kemper over the coals

Continued on Page 19, Column 4

British Negotiator

International

Sir Edward Robert Peacock

"I am here in a hurry for the special purpose of getting rid of fixed British assets in the United States so that we can buy the things we need," the British financial leader told newsmen as he arrived at the Pan American trans-Atlantic seaplane base in New York after the ocean flight.

Ships, Planes, Tanks, and Rifles Head List of British Needs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — British sources said today that merchant ships, bombing planes, tanks and infantry rifles—in that order—headed the list of war material England hopes to get from the United States under the "lend-lease" bill now being debated in the House.

They declined to estimate the cost of that equipment or to give more definite information about types and quantities, but recurrent reports here have placed the total cost of the program in excess of $3,000,000,000.

How Plan Would Work

Meanwhile, Administration circles were considering the channels through which British contracts would be placed if the legislation passes, and indicated that William S. Knudsen, Director of Production Management, would have the final say.

These persons said the machinery for the lend-lease plan probably would work about as follows:

The British plans and specification would be taken to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Then Mr. Knudsen, Mr. Morgenthau, representatives of the Army and Navy, and the British would consult to make sure that the British list fitted into American procurement programs. Finally, Mr. Knudsen would place the contracts.

While the lend-lease bill is being debated, the British were reported making ready to liquidate their estimated $900,000,000 of American "direct" investments.

Orderly Liquidation

Sir Edward Peacock of the British Treasury arrived here this week for that purpose. In preliminary conferences with United States officials, he was reported to have inquired how much time he would have for his task, expressing the belief that he might not be able to realize fair prices for the properties if they had to be sold on short notice.

Proceeds of the sales have been earmarked largely to pay for contracts already placed by the British.

Some of the British-owned properties are large industrial corporations, while others are small parcels of real estate or agencies for English firms.

Sir Edward is not handling the sale of well-known "market" securities owned by the British. These, which totaled $600,000,000 a month ago, are being liquidated by a separate British office in New York.

Eire Finds Neutrality Becoming Dangerous

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie left a message in Britain for the German people declaring German-Americans reject the aggression and lust for power of the German Government.

The message was radiocast by the British Broadcasting Corporation in its German news transmission tonight, and it was planned to have it repeated on the air.

Mr. Willkie already had started back to the United States from London when the Ministry of Information released his statement.

"I am of purely German descent," his message began. "My family name is not Willkie, but Willicke. My grandparents left Germany 90 years ago because they were protestants against autocracy and demanded the right to live as free men. I, too, claim that right.

"I am proud of my German blood. But I hate aggression and tyranny.

"Tell the German people that my convictions are shared to the full by the overwhelming majority of my fellow countrymen of German descent. They, too, believe in freedom and in human rights.

"Tell the German people that we German-Americans reject and hate the aggression and lust for power of the present German Government."

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 5 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie arrived in Lisbon by plane from England at 3:50 p. m. (10:50 a. m., E. S. T.) today, on his way home to the United States.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 5—Eire now is facing the most critical period to date in the course of its neutrality policy. It was in an atmosphere fraught with difficulties that Mr. Wendell Willkie visited Premier Eamon de Valera in a lightning flight to Dublin yesterday.

If Mr. Willkie had stayed longer in Eire and had met the ordinary folk as he has done in England he doubtless would have noticed little difference, superficially, in everyday life as compared to peacetime. But Dublin's brightly lit nights, apparent abundance of food, cheerful crowds thronging the streets, and well-filled movies are deceptive.

The Irish notoriously are carefree, but a deeper probe reveals how many complex problems resulting from Eire's neutrality are piling up and Mr. De Valera undoubtedly took advantage of the opportunity to appeal to Mr. Willkie for American sympathy and understanding for Eire's cause.

The Irish situation has changed very rapidly in recent months. From sitting fairly easily on a fence surrounding the European battleground, Eire lately has found its position becoming uncomfortable and precarious. The chief cause of Irish embarrassment has been the changed policy of British shipping as regards Eire. This was necessitated by the intensified U-boat campaign.

Eire Without Ships

Eire is virtually without ships of its own and Britain requires all available space on its merchant fleet for its own pressing needs. This has brought the Irish face to face suddenly with a serious shortage of supplies. In addition, Irish relations with Germany and the United States have become more delicate.

Germany has dropped a number of bombs on Dublin and other parts of the country, presumably just as a reminder of the sort of experience the Irish might expect if they should modify their neutrality in Britain's favor. While this action has increased the already prevalent anti-Nazi feeling in Eire and strengthened the moral support for the Allied cause, it also has convinced the Irish people of what they would face in the event of a Nazi air onslaught before effective defenses could be brought into operation with the aid of the British.

Eire's feeling of being more and more isolated, even an outcast, has been increased greatly by growing United States support of the Allied cause and a consequent lessening of American sympathy with those who are not actively helping to defeat the Axis.

This is particularly unwelcome to the Irish in view of their sensitiveness to American opinion and reliance on United States backing for their nationalist ideals.

Eire As War 'Cockpit'

As renewed threats and warnings of an imminent German attempt to invade Britain have echoed around the world lately, the people of Eire have become still more uneasy. It is no secret that British military experts regard Ireland as the weakest link in the chain of defenses around the British Isles and, therefore, likely to be one of the most attractive targets for German invaders.

While the presence of a large British army and a considerable air force in Northern Ireland may be some reassurance that Eire would be extremely difficult for the Germans to hold, even if they succeeded in establishing themselves there, the prospect of such help actually materializing evokes no enthusiasm in the 26 counties of the former Irish Free State—since it would mean that their land had become the "cockpit of war."

There has been considerable resentment in Eire against what is called the British press compaign—a campaign which also has re-echoed in the United States, emphasizing Prime Minister Winston Churchill's assertion that non-possession of Irish ports is a grievous burden to the Allied cause.

The Irish can appreciate Britain's vital shipping needs which have resulted in British cancellation, at short notice, of shipping arrangements made at the beginning of the war and aimed at safeguarding Irish supplies. Now Eire must procure, in effect, a separate license for each consignment of goods it imports or exports.

But it also is felt fairly widely in

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Willkie Ends British Tour at Palace

Wide World Radiophoto

Wendell L. Willkie

Mr. Willkie, ending his whirlwind inspection tour of Britain, chats with the King after a brief visit with the British ruler and Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Willkie's audience with the King took place

King George VI

after his surprise visit to Dublin where he conferred with Prime Minister Eamon de Valera. Picture was transmitted from London to New York by radio.

400 Miles an Hour

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Aviation circles said yesterday that Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, former Chief of the Royal Air Force fighter squadrons, is appealing to American manufacturers for 400-mile-an-hour pursuit ships carrying 20 millimeter cannon capable of blasting heavy German airplane armor.

They said that Sir Hugh, in this country on a special mission, is seeking armament that can penetrate the most heavily armored cockpit.

German bombers, operating on short hops from the French coast and unencumbered by heavy fuel loads, can stand the additional weight of cockpit armor, it was said.

Aviation circles said that about 400 fast Curtiss P-40 pursuit planes have reached Britain recently and are being armed in keeping with British ideas. They will be supplemented next month by the Bell Airacobra, whose rear placement of the propellor gives a range of vision described as excellent for night fighting.

What Is Nazi Real War Aim? Crush Britain

Correspondent entering Switzerland says Hitler may try invasion as best method.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 5—A barrage of questions greets anyone emerging from Germany into a neutral land these days. Here are some answers to the most primary ones:

1. Will Germany really try to invade England?

The answer is that Germany's primary war aim is to bend Britain to subjection. The quickest and surest way of achieving this objective would be to conquer England. In theory it also might be accomplished by a blockade combined with air pressure on transportation and industry, but this would be protracted and uncertain even if Germany's submarine construction program exceeded the most extreme reports and its air strength were all that rumors say it is.

With the tempo of American intervention increasing and American diplomatic influence already seriously complicating Germany's pacification problem on the Continent, time is lacking for any protracted military solution. It may be assumed that Germany is advancing preparations for an invasion with the same diligence, ingenuity, and meticulousness employed in preparing last spring's campaign.

This does not mean the attempt inevitably will be made. If, after all preparations are complete to the maximum of German ability, the military leaders doubt its adequacy for the task, the chances are it will be abandoned. One can only be sure that the search for a military solution to the problem of continued British resistance is proceeding at top speed.

If, when plans are complete, the High Command thinks that it has found the solution it is axiomatic that they will attempt to put it into operation. Conversely, if they conclude their plan is inadequate, they can be expected to abandon it.

2. If an invasion of England fails, or is abandoned, will Germany turn against Russia?

Russian military observers whose job it is to estimate every conceivable danger to their country, no matter how remote, do not appear to believe that German troop concentrations along the eastern frontier are at the moment either organized or placed for a movement against the Soviet. Being cynical realists, as all military observers are supposed to be, they reckon with the possibility ultimately of a clash with Germany. They believe that if the plan to conquer Britain fails or is abandoned, Germany faces a long war.

In a protracted war, the agricultural resources of the Ukraine and the oil of Baku would be of inestimable aid to Germany. There is one school of thought which believes that if these were not made available to the Reich in sufficient quantity through "agreement" with Russia, military action might result even at the risk of war on two fronts.

But the Russians appear to feel confident, despite suggestions from other military observers, that Germany will not send any armies into Baku or the Ukraine this year. Whether the Russians are indulging in dangerous optimism only future events can determine. There is no answer yet to this question. Certainly if any such plans exist in Germany, they are fully hidden from correspondents there.

On the other hand, it is difficult to see how Germany could face the prospect of a protracted war without tighter control over Russian supplies than it now enjoys.

3. What do German troop movements into the Balkans and Italy mean?

The best estimate is that the immediate purpose of whatever may happen there is to protect Germany's vulnerable southern flank while the war in the West remains unfinished. While fairly

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The President Gives a Party, 1,700 Are Invited—800 Come

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—President and Mrs. Roosevelt sent out 1,700 invitations to the annual Congressional reception at the White House last night, but only about 800 guests came.

Depletion in the ranks was attributed to a growing tendency on the part of officials to save themselves for more serious business and a tightening up in admission rules that discourages transfer of invitations to Congressional secretaries and constituents.

Most informal of the four State recepetions on the White House schedule, the Congressional party was still a brilliant affair, with music from the crimson-coated Marine Band Orchestra; gay banter between Congressmen, old and new; and dancing in the East Room after President Roosevelt had gone upstairs.

Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, walking with her husband in the entrance procession for the first time immediately behind the President, set an informal note by wearing a long-sleeved jacket with her rhinestone-trimmed white gown. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a regal gown of cream satin embroidered in seed pearls.

Before the reception President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate and House at dinner.

Child Work Amendment Called Still a Necessity

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—A Federal child labor amendment is still needed, despite the Supreme Court's recognition of the constitutionality of a Federal regulatory law, Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, declared yesterday.

The Court, in its unanimous decision, upholding the constitutionality of the Wage-Hour Law, verified only the Federal Government's power to abolish child labor in interstate industry. Children's Bureau studies have shown that only about one fourth of the children employed in outside domestic service and agriculture are in interstate industries. The proposed amendment giving Congress power "to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age" would apply in intrastate as well as interstate businesses.

The Federal Child Labor Amendment, submitted to the States in 1924, has been ratified to date by 28 of the necessary 36. The Supreme Court held in June, 1939, that there is no time limit for State action and that it could be approved even by a State which had previously rejected it.

Overruled 1918 Decree

The Court's decision on the Wage-Hour Law specifically overruled its 1918 decree in the case of Hammer vs Dagenhart which denied Congress the right to forbid child labor. At that time the Court said the attempt of Congress to bar the products of child labor from interstate commerce was an unconstitutional attempt to control the processes of production and of manufacture, held to be a subject of local State concern. It was out of the 1918 decision and a later unsuccessful trial at control of child labor through the taxing power that the proposed Child Labor Amendment was born.

While the amendment was hanging fire, the Roosevelt Administration, encouraged by changes in Court personnel and in educational effects of the NRA, wrote into the Wage-Hour Act of 1938 a child labor section, prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of goods produced in establishments in or about which oppressive child labor has been employed within 30 days prior to the removal of the goods.

It was this law, designed to allow the Children's Bureau to take up where it was halted by the Supreme Court 20 years ago, that was sustained yesterday when the Court declared the New Deal experiment at wage-hour control constitutional.

Wage increases amounting to more than $100,000,000 were upheld in the wage-hour decision, Col. Philip Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator estimated today.

About $65,000,000 of it came from the 30-cent minimum wage, constitutionality of which was upheld in the Darby Lumber Case and an additional $35,000,000 from special wage orders, setting minimums of 32½ to 40 cents an hour, approved in the Opp Cotton Mills case. These wage orders cover the making of cloth, shoes, paper and leather.

"These decisions," commented Colonel Fleming, "undoubtedly will affect many pending wage and hour cases. Many issues brought by defendants charged with violation of the Wage and Hour Law were settled by Mr. Justice Stone's extensive opinions."

Holmes' Viewpoint Sustained

Former Justice Holmes delivered the dissenting opinion 22 years ago in Hammer vs. Dagenhart.

Yesterday his line of reasoning was taken up by the majority whose spokesman, Justice Stone, declared, "Whatever their motive and purpose, regulations are within the plenary power conferred on Congress by the commerce clause. . . .

"The conclusion is inescapable that Hammer vs. Dagenhart, was a departure from the principles which have prevailed in the interpretation of the commerce clause both before and since the decision that such vitality, as a precedent, as it then had has long since been exhausted. It should be and now is overruled."

Girls in Bucharest Hide Revolvers Inside Dresses

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Rumanian authorities said Feb. 4 that a search in four girls' high schools had resulted in discovery of a number of revolvers, many of them hanging from gold or silver chains inside the girls' dresses.

Officials said that the girls probably hid the weapons in this way for their Iron Guard fathers or brothers.

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Antiques: 'Old Blue' Ware Sought

Prices of Staffordshire ware with American scenes bolstered by rivalry of collectors.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

So great has been the rivalry among collectors of "old blue" Staffordshire ware bearing views of American scenery that examples originally selling for less than five dollars may now command hundreds. As in postage stamps, it is rarity of an item and its condition that determine trade value, and only slightly the excellence of printing.

The present American importance of this ware, which was made by a dozen or more potteries in the Staffordshire district from 1818 to 1830, is suggested by the recent publication of a large book on the subject, by Ellouise Baker Larsen. Now she is joining Mrs. Frank K. Smith, Jr., in lending to the Worcester Art Museum several hundred specimens, which will be on exhibition through June.

The present display is distinguished by showing with each piece of this pottery a photostat of the original painting, drawing, or print from which the view was derived. As this association was the basic idea of Mrs. Larsen's book, she was able to supply copies of those originals for this show. How faithfully engravers employed by the potters followed the originals is shown by the accompanying picture.

Duncan Phyfe "Style" Said to Be Misnomer

Occasionally we hear someone speak of a piece of furniture as in Duncan Phyfe "style," apparently unaware that this excellent cabinet maker never originated even the details of his furniture, so far as has been learned. On the contrary, he made intelligent and expert use of such English and French design books as were issued after 1800. His debt to works published by Thomas Sheraton, 1803-1805, is evident to those who have given close attention to authentic Phyfe furniture.

Recent acquisitions of a sofa and two chairs by the Metropolitan Museum indicate that Phyfe was familiar also with Pierre Mesangere's books of 1802-1830—Furniture and Objects of Taste (Meubles et Objets de Gout). Writing in the Museum Bulletin for January, Joseph Downs finds that the sofa resembles one of the designs of this Frenchman published in 1813, and that Phyfe omitted the gilt-bronze ornaments shown in the design, substituting etched gold leaf to form the decorations of cornucopias, eagles, swans, and scrolls, while the hairy paw feet are colored to imitate antique bronze. Happily, this painted and decorated piece is in untouched original condition. With the two chairs mentioned, it was presented by Mrs. Bayard Verplanck, in memory of Dr. James Sykes Rumsey, whose stepfather, Robert Gill, bought the furniture from Duncan Phyfe.

Early American Glass In New York Auction

At Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East 57th Street, New York, on the afternoons of Feb. 6, 7, and 8, will be sold the William M. Van Winkle collection of glass made in American plants during the late 1700s and early 1800s; also silver ware of the same period and other heirlooms of the Van Cortlandt, Beck, Clinton, and Caldwell families from the Van Cortlandt Manor House at Croton-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. These objects will be on exhibition up to the day of sale.

Cleveland Lecture Slated On Early American Silver

At the Museum of Art in Cleveland, Ohio, on Feb. 16 Helen S. Foote, Assistant in Decorative Arts, will give a lecture on "Early American Silver and Its Makers." Late last year this Museum received from Hollis French of Boston the munificent gift of about 212 pieces of this ware, including examples of work done by nearly all the American silversmiths from 1661 to 1800.

This constitutes almost a sequence of the forms in this art during the period and provides the lecturer with complete objective material for the occasion.

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Collectors' Items on Exhibition

Upper: An "old blue" Staffordshire platter decorated with a central view of "New York from Weehawk," made by Andrew Stevenson, 1818-1830, being shown at the Worcester Art Museum. Center: This engraving is the original picture from which the platter above was copied, down to the smallest possible details. William G. Wall was the English artist; I. Hill was the engraver. Date, about 1830. A similar association of ware and its decorative source prevails throughout the show. Lower: Sofa made by Duncan Phyfe about 1830 and recently presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. The design probably was taken from a French publication of the time; its decorations in gold leaf still are intact.

Legion Mission Off for War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—An American Legion Mission headed by Milo J. Warner, national commander, left La Guardia Field today aboard a Pan American Airways clipper for Lisbon, Portugal, en route to England, to study civilian defense efforts.

Although approved by the Department of State, the Mission's trip has no official status, it was said.

Members of the group with Mr. Warner are Franklin D'Olier, of Morristown, N. J., Past National Commander; Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, U. S. A. (Retired), member of the National Executive Committee of the Legion, and Joseph S. Deutschle, aide to Commander Warner.

Radio-Telephone Urged in Canadian Great Lakes Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A request for a law making it compulsory for all passenger and cargo ships on the Great Lakes to carry ship-to-shore radio-telephone communication has been forwarded to the Federal Government by the Canadian Navigators' Federation.

At their recent annual conventio here members of the Federation expressed the belief that several lake shipping mishaps during the past year occurred as the result of inadequate or total lack of communication between the ship in distress and shore.

An increased wage scale for masters and mates of lake ships was again asked by the Federation, a new scale drawn up last year again being presented to owners as a suggested rate to be brought into effect this season.

Opposition was expressed to an order in council passed on Sept. 19 last, giving power to the Canadian Minister of Transport to issue masters' tickets to applicants who pass what were termed certain minor qualification. A temporary master's certificate can be issued to an applicant "who is a British subject qualified by his knowledge and experience, to take charge of a cargo or passenger steamship of not more than 40 gross tonnage, and, in the case of passenger steamships, to carry not more than 30 passengers." The certificate can be issued to the men for work in home-trade, or on inland or minor water voyages within specified limits.

The Minister of Transport stated before it was passed that there was a growing shortage of lake mariners with tickets, but delegates claimed that there were many masters looking for ships each summer.

Free Soap, Water, Power Cut Soldiers' Wash Bill

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark., Feb. 5 (AP)—The Government provided the hot water, soap and electrical energy, so the men of Company A, 110th Quartermaster Regiment furnished the thrifty idea and the finances. They bought a washing machine, assessed each man 10 cents a week to meet payments, quit sending laundry to Little Rock.

New Jersey G.O.P. Scored as Petty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5—Scored for "trivial and selfish objectives and petty and partisan intrigues over jobs and patronage," the Republican majority leadership in the New Jersey Legislature today had the warning of United States Senator W. Warren Barbour (R), of New Jersey, that, if it did not "see the light," the Party in this State would be "wrapped up in moth-balls and put on the shelf." The leaders must abandon factionalism, the Senator declared, unless they are to lose the United States Senate race in 1942 and the Governorship in 1943.

Induced to open criticism by the request that he assume the Republican leadership in New Jersey, the Senator held it was less important who was leader than "whether those who represent the Party in the State are willing to follow anyone."

"To one who has followed the record of the Republican Party in the legislative halls of Trenton since election day last November," he continued, "the refreshing high-mindedness which has characterized Gov. Charles Edison's leadership since inauguration is heartening and reassuring."

Defense Welfare Group Organized

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—An organization to co-ordinate and finance a nation-wide program of religious, recreational and welfare service to soldiers, sailors and young people in defense industries, has been formed by Roman Catholics, Jews and Protestants, it was announced yesterday by Walter Hoving, President of the Salvation Army Association of New York.

Known as the United Service Organizations for National Defense, Inc., the group represents the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National (Roman) Catholic Community Service, the Salvation Army and the Jewish Welfare Board.

Flying Cadets in Record

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 5 (AP)—The 850 flying cadets at Randolph Field set a new record of 27,807 hours and covered an estimated 3,915,000 miles in January. The former record was 21,000 hours, set last summer.

Light Dawns For Paraguay And Bolivia

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 5 (AP)—The regional Rio de la Plata Conference appeared much nearer its goal of facilitating international trade for land-locked Bolivia and Paraguay today after its Committee on Customs Questions had approved five major proposals.

Although the measures must be submitted to a plenary session of the Conference, observers expressed a belief the full Committee's action yesterday was tantamount to final approval.

Under one project recommended, and generally deemed of paramount importance, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay would be pledged not to claim for their own products any facilities for concessions which any of them might grant to Bolivia or Paraguay in eventual trade or customs treaties. Other projects approved by the full committee:

1. A recommendation that the Plata countries study the possibility of negotiating a regional customs union and also of extending such a union to other bordering countries.

2. A proposal advising other Plata Basin governments to give international effect to a Uruguayan law designed to increase importation of books, except those propagandizing against the political and social order of American nations.

3. An invitation to participating governments to negotiate bilateral agreements regulating border traffic and freeing from duty those products for immediate consumption which cannot be reshipped.

4. An invitation to Bolivia to adhere to measures against contraband adopted at the 1939 finance ministers' conference at Montevideo.

A special committee indorsed Uruguay's plan for a permanent five-country commission with only advisory powers to help give effect to agreements reached in the present conference.

The Bolivian delegation to the Rio de la Plata Conference, still adamantine in its proposal for complete freedom of transit of immigrants bound for Bolivia through other countries and territories, named a four-member committee to study means of overcoming the opposition of the four other conferring delegations.

These other delegations wish to control the passage of all immigrants.

On other proposals, Argentina's preference to deal with important questions through bilateral agreements rather than through regional pacts seemed to have the upper hand. The Uruguayan plan to establish a permanent Plata Commission which Bolivia wanted to extend to all rivers in the Plata Basin is now to be linked with other similar plans but with Argentina insisting that any river commission must only be formed through bilateral agreements.

Chapel Hill's 'Good Neighbors' Find Language Barrier Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—"All that is necessary is to get acquainted, and the relations will take care of themselves; the people we know, we like," Dr. Luis Y. Forero, of Colombia, a member of the Latin-American group in Chapel Hill to study the North American way of life, declared in an address here, expressing the appreciation of the 108 "good neighbors" enrolled for courses at the University of North Carolina.

"That goes for us, too," responded Dr. S. E. Leavitt, director of the Inter-American Institute, at whose invitation the South Americans came. "And I know, from my personal travels in South America, that it is also true there," he added.

Dealing with "language barriers," Dr. Forero pointed out that on his continent the people are aided in their desire for mutual understanding to a great degree because of the fact that "English is compulsory in many countries, and because 80 per cent of the movies are in English, with Spanish subtitles. Our people frequently learn English songs from the radio and movies, which they sometimes sing without ever knowing their meaning."

Dr. Leavitt told him, in reply to this, that "More people in this country are studying Spanish, but the increase has not kept up with the number of students. However, we think an artificial stimulus is dangerous. We had rather provide adequately for the existing demand in a practical way, that is, by teaching the student to understand Spanish, and if he learns this, he can learn to speak it."

With the initial formalities of "getting acquainted" over, the visiting students are now down to routine, interspersed, of course, by special features, which will continue for the duration of the "summer school."

Chile leads in the number of registrants, with 34, and Peru is second, with 24. There are 22 students from Brazil, 11 each from Ecuador and Colombia, 3 from Argentina, and 3 from Uruguay.

N. Y., Illinois Need Changes In Districts—11th Penn. Model

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The United States' most populous congressional district contains more than 13 times as many persons as the smallest one, a Census Bureau analysis showed today.

Although districts theoretically are supposed to be equal in population, Representative Leonard W. Schuetz of the Seventh Illinois represents 914,053 persons in Chicago and Cook County, and Representative Samuel Dickstein's Twelfth District, in New York City, contains only 70,307.

Not counting the District of Columbia, which is without representation, the Country's average population for each of the 435 House seats was 301,164. Congress is due to reapportion its seats soon and ask the states to adjust their districts accordingly.

But the states don't have to change their districts, other than to arrange to send the proper number of representatives.

Census officials said Illinois and New York had the most abnormal districts from standpoint of population, because Illinois had made only slight changes since the 1901 redistricting, and New York had not changed since 1911.

New York not only has the smallest district, but the next to the largest. The Eighth New York has 911,120 residents.

Most districts, however, were shown by the 1940 census to be fairly close to the average. Nearly ideal was the Eleventh Pennsylvania district with 301,243 inhabitants.

Nevada had only 110,247 residents in all but rates a Representative anyway since the Constitution guarantees each state at least one. Delaware, with 266,505, and Wyoming, with 250,742, were similarly cared for.

Congress last spring passed a law for automatic reapportionment of the House seats providing no other action is taken within 60 days after President Roosevelt submitted the new census figures—an action he took about three weeks ago.

Milk Order Voting In New York Feb. 17

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—New York dairymen will vote Feb. 17 on several amendments to the State Milk Marketing order, simultaneously with balloting on proposed changes in the Federal Marketing pact.

State Agriculture Commissioner Holton V. Noyes said the State and Federal amendments are identical and the same as those which failed to receive approval by milk producers last December.

Seventy-five per cent of Dairymen must approve State amendments, Mr. Noyes added, and cooperatives may vote their membership collectively or individually.

NLRB Studies Wagner Act 'Curb'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—R. B. Watts, General Counsel of the Labor Board, said yesterday that a ruling by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals would place a "drastic limitation" on the Wagner Act which might deter the making of contracts between unions and employers.

The Newark, N. J., Newspaper Guild, which was interested in the case, "demanded" that the Board appeal to the Supreme Court but Mr. Watts said "the decision raises new and serious questions . . . which will have to be studied carefully to determine whether further action by the Government will be taken."

The Court yesterday reversed a Board order directing the Newark Morning Ledger Company to reinstate Miss Agnes Fahy, an employee allegedly discharged for union activity. The Court found that the discharge occurred after the newspaper had concluded an agreement with the union and ruled the Board therefore had no interest in the matter.

Mr. Watts commented that "the Supreme Court has stated that even when a written agreement has been made, there is a duty to bargain further . . . if changes are proposed."

"A refusal so to do would be in flat violation of the act," he continued, "yet unreachable under the Circuit Court's apparent concept."

Army Raises Speed Of 'Swimming' Cars

FORT OGLETHORPE, Ga., Feb. 5 (AP)—The Army's water-traveling automobile moved into a speedier class when it cruised along at 12 miles an hour compared to about two miles on its initial run.

Lieut.-Col. John Considine, commander of the Sixth Cavalry is experimenting with small cars floated by improvised rafts made from empty gasoline drums and powered by paddles fitted to the rear wheels of the car.

Considine said cavalry use of the cars had been retarded because of their inability to cross even small bodies of water. He added that a solution may be found in the rafts since, with exception of the paddles, all necessary equipment is carried by auxiliary trucks on all marches.

Unemployment in Denmark Now Highest Since 1933

COPENHAGEN, via Berlin (AP)—Unemployment in Denmark was greater at the close of 1940 than at any time since the depression years of 1932-33, the Statistical Department disclosed Feb. 4.

At the end of the year there were 193,198 persons out of work, compared to 173,728 the year before. The percentage of jobless increased from 23.2 to 35.6.

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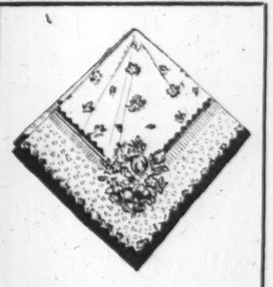
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War Department Holds to Plan To Limit Ford to Plane Parts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Although Henry Ford has said he would rather construct complete bombing planes on a mile-long assembly line of his own, War Department officials said today they were still sticking to a plan for the Ford Company to make bomber parts which would be assembled by aircraft companies elsewhere.

Air Corps officials went to Detroit last Saturday to complete arrangements for the manufacture in Ford plants of parts and sub-assemblies to be used in the manufacture of bombers at a new plant to be operated by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation at Fort Worth, Texas, and another new plant to be operated by the Douglas Aircraft Corporation at Tulsa, Okla.

Ford representatives made a counter proposal to the effect that they would like to construct the entire bomber in Ford plants.

Gen. Oliver P. Echols, Chief of the Material Division of the Air Corps, and Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of the Air Corps, returned to Washington and submitted recommendations to higher authorities.

What those recommendations were was not disclosed, but in view of the subsequent statements that the Department intended to go ahead with its previous plan it was assumed generally the Air Corps officials had decided against the counter proposal.

Arrangements for the use of Ford facilities to make parts and sub-assemblies to be used in bomber construction elsewhere have been under way for several months.

Prefers to Make Planes

The Ford plan was proposed when the production of parts and sub-assemblies for bomber planes first was discussed with the manufacturer. Mr. Ford has agreed to make the sub-assemblies and other parts but told Army officers he would rather make the entire plane.

Neither Mr. Ford nor any of his associates has made any claims as to the rate of production they expect to attain on the moving assembly line. They point out, emphatically, that the present plan is concerned with bomber production and not pursuit ships, such as Mr. Ford asserted nearly a year ago he could make at the rate of 1,000 a day under certain conditions.

"Bombers present an entirely different job and it would take an assembly line a mile long to put them together," said one Ford official.

Plant Nears Completion

The factory building in which Mr. Ford plans to make 4,000 Pratt & Whitney, radial, air-cooled, 18-cylinder aircraft engines at the rate of one an hour is nearing completion at the River Rouge plant. Experiments also are under way in the laboratories on an entirely new type of aircraft engine designed by Ford engineers. Neither of these undertakings, however, is related in any way to the Ford plan to produce completed bomber planes.

Work on the aircraft engine factory is proceeding 24 hours a day and is several days ahead of schedule. By surrounding the entire plant with a huge box made of tar paper and board, Ford engineers have been able to heat the interior even before permanent walls were erected and permit the uninterrupted pouring of cement and the continuance of other work.

Ford Plane Plan

DETROIT, Feb. 5 (AP)—If a proposal Henry Ford has laid before representatives of the War Department wins final approval, the Dearborn motor manufacturer will get an opportunity to produce airplanes on an assembly line similar in many respects to those used in making new automobiles.

Mr. Ford has advised the Department he is prepared to build a new factory and install a mile-long assembly line to manufacture bomber planes of the type for which he and other automobile manufacturers have been asked to make parts and sub-assemblies.

A small-scale model of the proposed plant with its huge assembly line already has been made at the Ford offices and was shown to War Department representatives on a recent visit to the River Rouge factory. Mr. Ford would build the factory on land already owned by the Ford Company and would have a large airport immediately adjacent to the buildings.

House Committee Republicans Cut Debt Limit Figure

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee, contending that the proposed $16,000,000,000 increase in the public debt limit could be used to finance "further administration extravagances," declared today an $11,000,000,000 increase would be "more than adequate."

"We of the Republican minority are of the opinion that it is both unnecessary and unwise to increase the authorized debt limit at this time to the amount of $65,000,000,000," the 10-member group said in a formal report to the House. The present limit was set at $49,000,000,000 last year.

The legislation to authorize the proposed increase has been approved by the Committee's Democratic majority. Saying that the requested increase indicated the Administration's intention to "engage freely in further deficit-financing," the minority report said official budget estimates had placed the probable national debt by June 30, 1942, at $58,000,000,000. Hence, they contended, a $60,000,000,000 "ceiling" would be adequate for at least the ensuing year.

At the same time, the Republicans proposed a five-point program, adoption of which they said would tend to promote a sound fiscal policy.

Publishers Ready To Do Their Part

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Newspaper executives, representing National, regional and State associations, after a meeting yesterday called by the Directors of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, said in a formal statement:

"That the newspapers recognize their primary obligation to further national defense in every possible manner.

"That the newspapers also recognize their essential duty to furnish complete and accurate information compatible with military necessities.

"That the newspapers in the performance of these obligations bespeak the cordial consideration and co-operation of Federal and State authorities concerned with national defense."

'Plot' Brings Changes in Cuban Regime

Wired Photo—Wide World

The Old and the New in Havana

Upper: Cuban officials, charged with having participated in a seditious plot against their Government, photographed as they arrived at Miami, Fla., with their families by Pan American plane. The men are (left to right): Col. Jose E. Pedraza, ousted by President Batista as chief of the Cuban Army; Lieut. Col. Bernado Garcia, former chief of the Cuban National Police; and Capt. Owen Parr, military aide to Colonel Pedraza. The woman is Senora Pedraza. The children are Jose and Catalina Serra, children of Maj. Juan Serra, ousted Assistant Police Chief.

Lower: President Batista of Cuba, who foiled a revolt against his Government, shown at Camp Columbia, Army base outside Havana, with new chiefs he chose to lead the Army. Left to right: Col. Manuel Lopez Migoya, Chief of Staff; President Batista, Col. Ignacio Galindez, Inspector General of the Army.

Batista Restores Constitutional Rule

HAVANA, Feb. 5 (AP)—President Batista re-established today the constitutional guarantees which he suspended shortly after midnight Feb. 4 in uncovering what he termed a "seditious plot."

The Cuban President conferred with congressional leaders last night, expressing the view that public order already has been restored.

Señor Batista suspended the constitutional guarantees Feb. 4 to enforce his control of the situation after ousting Col. Jose E. Pedraza, head of the Army and Chief of National Police, and Col. Angela Gonzalez, head of the Navy. Lieut. Col. Bernardo Garci had "resigned" Feb. 1 as National Police Chief in the initial stage of the crisis.

The President accused the three of participating in a plot he said would have overthrown the Government and resulted in his assassination.

Colonels Pedraza and Garcia were taken to an airplane Feb. 4 by a military escort. They flew to Miami, Fla.

Colonel Gonzalez remained in custody at his home, but it was expected that he would ask official permission to leave Cuba, probably for some Latin-American country.

C. I. O. Asks U. S. Labor Policy

Associated Press

The War Department in Washington was asked by the Congress of Industrial Organizations whether it was to be a settled policy to "revoke" union contracts "whenever a rival labor union" calls a strike on a national defense project. At issue was the settlement of a Dayton, Ohio, strike called by the American Federation of Labor in protest against employment of C. I. O. electricians.

BRIDGEVILLE, Pa. — A five-day strike of C. I. O. workers at the Universal-Cyclops Steel Corporation, which has a $4,000,000 backlog of national defense orders, ended today, Mike Vosel, President of Local 178 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers announced.

He said the strikers voted to accept a proposal to adjust grievances and demands for a 25 per cent wage increase during a 15-day "truce." Federal and State conciliators will assist in the negotiations.

The plant, which employs 1,400 and makes tool steel and specialty steels, planned to resume operations late today.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind. — A strike involving approximately 1,300 workers was settled while Federal negotiators continued efforts to adjust differences which are keeping two large defense plants idle in Chicago and Milwaukee. The strikers—employees of the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company—voted to return to work under a temporary agreement.

ELLWOOD CITY, Pa.—A 32-hour strike of C. I. O. members in the bar mill and foundry of the National Tube Company's plant here was halted at least temporarily when the company agreed to confer with union leaders about demands for a wage adjustment. Approximately 200 workers were involved in the walkout, but the interruption threatened to affect more of the 4,000 employees if it had continued more than the one day. The tube company is a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation and is engaged in turning out numerous defense orders.

WASHINGTON—Legislation to prohibit strikes on defense projects was termed "abhorrent" and unconstitutional by the A. F. of L. in its monthly publication.

President Presents Air Safety Trophy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt presented the Herbert Schiff Memorial Trophy today to Lieut. Commander H. B. Miller, commanding officer of the naval aviation unit which had the best safety record last year.

Commander Miller, whose home is in Newton, Iowa, received the award for Patrol Squadron 33, attached to Patrol Wing Three, Canal Zone Area, which operated without an accident from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940. Commander Miller is now aide and Flag Secretary on the staff of the Commander, Aircraft Scouting Force.

The trophy was donated in 1925 by William Schiff of New York City, in memory of his brother, Lieut. Herbert Schiff, Naval Reserve aviator who was killed while on duty at the Norfolk Naval Air Station in 1924. It is awarded annually to the naval aviation unit with the best safety record for the year.

Mr. Schiff, with Secretary Knox and other naval officials, witnessed the presentation to Commander Miller, who received for himself a small replica of the large silver cup.

U. S. Legation Clerks Held By Nazi Officials at Oslo

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—A clerk and a former clerk in the United States Legation at Oslo have been held by German authorities since early in December on charges of possessing documents hostile to the Norwegian Government, State Department officials said last night.

Lord Lloyd

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Lord Lloyd, British Colonial Secretary and Government leader in the House of Lords, who passed on last night, was Governor of Bombay from 1918 to 1923, between terms in the House of Commons. He was High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan from 1925 to 1929.

It was not until Prime Minister Winston Churchill called him to the Colonial Secretaryship last May that he held a Ministerial post. Later he became Government leader in the House of Lords when Viscount Halifax was appointed Ambassador to the United States.

Medical Group Called to Trial In Trust Cases

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Three medical societies and 21 of the country's leading physicians were summoned today to stand trial in District Court on once-quashed charges of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act.

The Government after almost three years of litigation brought back for consideration an anti-monopoly suit against the American Medical Association, the District of Columbia Medical Society, the Harris County, Texas, Medical Society and the 21 physicians.

The societies and the individuals were indicted by a District of Columbia Grand Jury on charges of "acting in restraint of trade" in refusing to co-operate with physicians of Group Health Association, an organization of Federal Government employees providing medical service on a prepayment basis.

In July, 1940, Justice James M. Proctor of the Federal District Court quashed the Grand Jury's indictment, terming it a "highly-colored, argumentative discourse." His opinion was reversed, however, by the United States Court of Appeals and the case was remanded to District Court.

The defendants had contended that the practice of medicine was not a "trade" as defined in the Sherman Antitrust Law but the Appellate Court declared in handing the case back to District Court that "the field of commercial activity, ordinarily defined as a 'trade,' embraces as well the field of the medical profession."

Oil Equipment Placed Under Control Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—In a move which may seriously affect Soviet Russia's huge oil expansion program, the United States Government today placed oil drilling and refining equipment under the export license control system.

Radium, uranium, and calf and kip (undersized cattle) skins also were added to the many products already under license control for national defense purposes.

Cattle and horse hides have been subject to export license for some time, but despite this, Russia has been purchasing large quantities of leather goods in the United States.

The most serious effect of the new order on Russian purchases, however, was expected to be in restricting export of oil drilling and refining equipment which Russia was said to need to carry out its oil development program.

Large shipments of portable drilling rigs and other equipment have been made to Russia in recent months and additional purchases of some $10,000,000 worth were said to be contemplated.

President Roosevelt's order today expanding the control system is effective Feb. 10. It was ascribed to national defense requirements, and there was no official comment on how it might affect Russian purchases.

British authorities, however, have raised the question of large Russian purchases in the United States in connection with possible leaks of vital products through that country to Germany.

Columbia and Arkansas TVA's Under Study at Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP) — President Roosevelt said today that establishment of central authorities over the Columbia and Arkansas watersheds, to operate along lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority, is under consideration on Capitol Hill.

The idea, the President told a press conference, was first developed about 1934 and recently had been revived.

At the same time, he said he knew of no plans to place the Bonneville Project in the Pacific Northwest under the War Department. Reporters had told him there were rumors on the coast that the Department might take it over.

Mr. Roosevelt indicated that the rumors probably grew with some confusion out of the expectation that if TVA turned out well other river valleys might be similarly developed.

But the kind of development he was talking about, he made clear, was a development not by the War Department but by agencies of the TVA type, which he said would provide economic and social development for the benefit of the people as a whole.

The President said it was thought that the Arkansas watershed was a proper and logical one for development, since the river ran from the middle of Colorado to the Mississippi, and presented 10 or a dozen separate problems. Some places, he said, are drought and flood areas, and along the river all kinds of crops are raised, from cotton to cattle.

Then when development of the Columbia Basin was undertaken, including the watershed that extends to Puget Sound, Mr. Roosevelt said the idea of developing the entire watershed arose there.

At present, he asserted, the matter of setting up authorities for the development of both the Arkansas and Columbia watersheds is being discussed at the Capitol.

Electrical Workers Are Praised By President's Wife for Long Fight

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told strikers of the Leviton Manufacturing Company today that she was personally grateful that they had "stood together to gain things that will make life better for your group as a whole."

The strikers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (American Federation of Labor) packed a Brooklyn meeting hall and overflowed into the streets to hear the President's wife. The Union estimated the crowd at between 1,400 and 1,700 and said practically every striker came, except six who remained on the picket line. The strike began six months ago, the union demanding higher wages.

"Only as we co-operate and really make life worth living and make this country a real democracy can we hope to make the battle before us today—that of democracy against dictatorship," said Mrs. Roosevelt.

She said she believed in labor organization because "the ideals of the organized labor movement are high ideals."

"They mean we are not selfish in our desires and that we stand for the group as a whole," she added. "That must be the attitude of every citizen. We must come to look on our citizenship as a trusteeship."

"Today is a serious time for the world," she continued. "We face problems as part of the world. The best thing that can come out of this crisis is being forced to work together. We must learn to work together. What happens is going to affect every one of us."

Europe Is Found Achieving Deeper Spiritual Outlook

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Europe, while suffering, is achieving a deeper spiritual outlook than it has ever had before, Dr. Adolf Keller, Secretary of the European office for Interchurch Aid, at Geneva, Switzerland, reported to church groups here this week during the visit of the National Christian Mission.

Dr. Keller is one of more than 30 speakers sent here by the Federal Council of Churches to address schools, clubs and church groups this week. Washington is the sixteenth city visited by the Mission.

"The faith and life of the followers of Christ in Europe are characterized by utmost uncertainty about life and fate, and utmost certainty that we are in God's hands and that he alone is the builder of a better world," Dr. Keller reported to a large women's forum.

"We have to give up the old comfortable life," he said. "The prayer for daily bread becomes very serious. Former security and self-assurance has had to go. God's love becomes a mystery to people whose families are torn asunder, who are starving and asking 'Is this God's will?'

Last Resource of Trust

"Yet," he added, "there is no flight from God, but a movement toward Him. In this uncertainty, the last and only trust is that which is put in God alone."

Dr. Keller described disorganization of churches in France, reporting that many of their leaders have been mobilized or are in prison camps in Germany.

In Germany, he said, "the churches are open and wherever the Gospel is preached, they are crowded. The pastors can preach the Gospel as long as they do not mix politics or criticize the Government or apply the Gospel to public life."

"God isn't making the headlines and the radio commentators have no word to say about what he is doing, but history reveals that the ways of life opposed to God are always doomed," Dr. George Heaton, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lynchburg, Va., told a Y. M. C. A. Men's Club.

President's Wife Attends

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt attended a session of the Mission devoted to a discussion of "Christian social relations." The President's wife asked the church people to pay attention to the alleviation of physical distress, because "destitution tends to breed doubts about the desirability of the American form of government.

She also suggested that everyone getting a raise because of the defense program should lend it to Uncle Sam as an investment. Instead of buying something extra with that raise, she said, put it into something the Government can use in this period of stress.

When the present emergency ends and the necessary economic readjustment begins, she said, it will be important "to have money—which in the meantime you've lent the Government."

College Puts City On Silver Standard

TIFFIN, Ohio (AP)—Tiffin is on the silver standard this week, with "hard money" overflowing cash registers and bulging shoppers' pockets.

Heidelberg College upset the monetary calm by meeting current bills and its pay roll with silver in an effort to demonstrate the financial importance of the school to this City of 15,973.

Russell G. Franz, College Treasurer, said 16,500 silver dollars would be handed out Feb. 8. He estimated the school's annual expenditures at $198,000.

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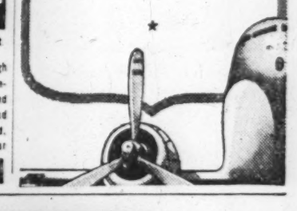

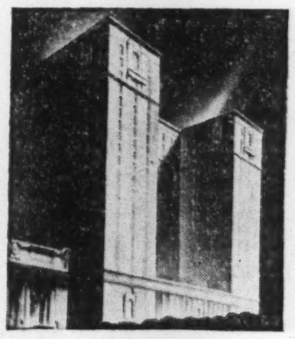
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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Double British Thrust Menaces Italian Bases

CAIRO, Feb. 5 (AP)—British columns which have driven two thirds of the way across Eastern Libya in less than two months and two thirds of the way across Eritrea in a fortnight were reported closing in today to speed showdown battles for the possession of the capitals of the two Italian colonies.

The British were reported within 100 miles of the Eastern Libyan Capital and big Fascist base at Bengasi as they pushed along the coast from the city of Cirene, captured two days ago in a thrust 60 miles west of fallen Derna.

RAF Bombers Active

By taking Cirene, from which Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani moved his headquarters less than two weeks ago, the British flanked the nearby Mediterranean port of Appollonia, 10 miles away.

Cirene, some 60 miles west of Derna, is one of the choicest prizes yet to fall into British hands. It is the center of fertile table lands watered by fresh springs.

Meanwhile ranging ahead of the troops and tanks, British bombers were reported to have pounded Italian forces strung out along the road to Bengasi, causing casualties and wrecking 20 to 30 Italian vehicles. The bombers also struck close to Bengasi, raiding railway facilities and bombing Barce and Berka, air fields for the Capital.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell was reported to have supervised personally the speeded impetus of his East African Army's drive into Eritrea where the British said they were "nearing Chern," 40 miles northwest of Asmara and 60 miles from the Red Sea port of Massaua.

[A British military source predicted at London Feb. 4 that General Wavell's forces would take Massaua within a week. He added, however, that the British have been in contact so far with only 30,000 to 40,000 Italians of Premier Mussolini's East African forces of perhaps 250,000 men.]

General Wavell was reported to have watched his forces drive the Italians from Barentu, southwest of Cheren and approximately 100 miles east of the Sudan frontier, three days ago.

Dispatches from that front said the Italians, laying road mines and dynamiting bridges to cover their retreat, were forced back into wild mountainous country toward northern Ethiopia.

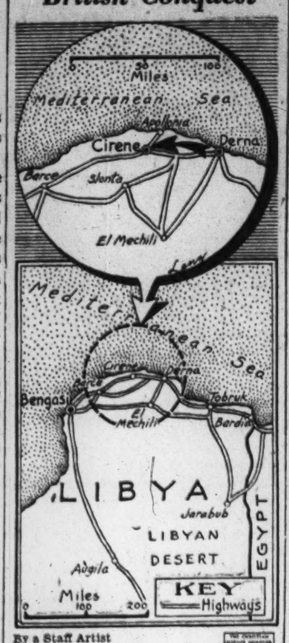
Headwaters of Nile

British forces driving into the wild country around the headwaters of the Nile in Northwestern Ethiopia were said to have penetrated 30 miles into this region where the Italian-deposed Emperor Haile Selassie is rallying tribesmen.

[In Rome, the Italian High Command admitted that Italian native troops were forced to withdraw after hard fighting around Lake Stefanie in Southern Ethiopia.]

Southern Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland also were under attack from British forces in Kenya Colony, where a communiqué declared South African troops had penetrated 60 miles into "enemy territory." The announcement did not say on which front this penetration was made.

British Conquest



By a Staff Artist

Cirene

Lower map shows city, captured recently by the British, in its relation to Bengasi, principal Italian base in Libya. Upper map shows region around Cirene in greater detail.

Port of New York Bottlenecks Gone

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Frank C. Ferguson, Chairman of the Port of New York Authority, said today that bottlenecks of commerce existing at the Port of New York during the World War now are "virtually non-existent."

"New techniques of co-operation, in addition to important physical improvements, have brought the Port of New York to new levels of efficiency since the World War," he told a luncheon meeting of the Municipal Forum.

"One such essential improvement is now being realized—the new super-drydock to be constructed by the navy at Bayonne, N. J.

"Lack of such a drydock at New York has been a serious gap in our national defense. The dock, as planned, will be capable of accommodating the largest merchant and naval ships in the world—it will be 1,100 feet long and capable of extension to 1,200 feet, the length of the new Panama Canal locks."

Alarm Voiced In Japan On U. S. Relations

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The newspaper Hochi Shimbun was quoted in a Domei, Japanese news agency, radiocast from Tokyo today as declaring British experimental flights between Australia and Batavia, in the Netherlands East Indies, were a hostile act.

Japanese authorities recently sponsored experimental flights from the Japanese mandated Palau Islands, east of the Philippines, to Timor Island, which the proposed British air service would utilize as a way station, the radiocast said.

TOKYO, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Japanese press is increasing its attention to the situation in the Pacific between the United States and Japan, with the preponderant reaction one of alarm over what even conservative periodicals call "the crisis."

"American intimidation," "America's challenge," are phrases used frequently in the press. Many articles strike an alarmist note in charges, on the basic theme of Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, that the United States does not understand Japan's "real purpose" in its program for "Greater East Asia."

Five Factors Listed

The Foreign Minister was called on for elucidation of this theme in a Budget Committee meeting of the House of Representatives yesterday, when Yusuke Tsurumi, writer and lecturer well known in the United States, listed five factors which he said aggravated Japanese-American relations:

1. An underrating of Japan's national power.
2. Japan's three-power pact with Germany and Italy.
3. United States concern over Japan's southward policy.
4. An American anti-Japanese attitude linked with help to Britain.
5. "A rise in the westward expansion idea existing in the United States in the last 150 years."

Replying to Mr. Tsurumi, Mr. Matsuoka declared that Japan's national power and determination were unshakeable but, he reiterated, "I will continue all efforts until the last minute to prevent a rupture between the two countries."

Japan's Position

"I am desirous of making our Nation understand the true intentions of the United States, its power and determination," he said, "and I want to acquaint the United States in full with the point that Japan's true intentions and its national power are not so weak as the United States thinks."

Mr. Matsuoka agreed with Mr. Tsurumi that the three-power pact and Japan's southward expansion policies were sources of strain and added another cause—"economic conditions"—apparently a reference to American embargoes.

Wide attention has been attracted to a discussion of Japan-United States friction dating back to the Manchurian conquest of 1931, written for the magazine Contemporary Japan by a leading scholar, Dr. Kiyose Inui.

Question for Japan

The newspaper Keijo Nippo says editorially that the American attitude on southward expansion "brings Japan to the truly grave position of deciding whether to yield to American intimidation or proceed undaunted to face any possible consequence."

Takenosuke Miyamoto of the China Affairs Board, writing in Nichiman Shimbun, says "Americans must be taken as strongly bent on participation in European hostilities."

Seitoku Itoh, in the popular monthly Kaizo, said in an open letter to President Roosevelt: "Does America really mean to fight Japan? If challenged, Japan would never think of showing her heels, but would put to test on the anvil of armed force the strength and propriety of the challengers' propositions. But Japan never means nor wants to take the initiative in such a fight."

Spot Friendly to Allies

By a Staff Artist

Subject of Comfort to Australians

The position of New Caledonia, French island and port of call for the San Francisco-Auckland (New Zealand) air clipper service, whose declaration in favor of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Free France has relieved Australia from possibility of a hostile air base within easy reach of Australia's shores.

'Down Under' Happy, Relieved; New Caledonia Joins de Gaulle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Announcement that the French island colony of New Caledonia, in the Pacific about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, had joined the Free France movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and was even raising a well-equipped force of 3,000 to join the de Gaulle forces has been received by New Zealanders, as well as by Australians with satisfaction and relief.

New Caledonia occupies a strategic position within easy reach of both Australia and New Zealand. Pan American Airways' regular service from Auckland, New Zealand, to San Francisco links the New Zealand terminal with Noumea in a single hop. From the island to Brisbane, Australia, a modern transport plane could fly in five hours. In the hands of an enemy power this remote land could be a double threat to the British dominions, for what a transport plane could do, a bomber could duplicate, and the industrial region of northern New South Wales is within reach of any warplane which could make the ocean hop to Brisbane.

So people of Australasia became vigorously interested in the future of the French island colony.

Noumea is not only a strategic point of importance, it is a producer of nickel; after Canada it turns out more nickel than any other country in the world. The nickel works dominate the city, waving huge plumes of smoke in the day, splashing it with the red and yellows of furnace glare and factory lighting at night. Guests at the Hotel du Pacifique, near the nickel plant, hear the clatter and hum of modern machinery.

About Noumea there is the air of a town of southern France. The streets are avenues of tree-lined quietude; the buildings are comfortably old, the park expansive, the cooking good.

The Pan American base is on the site of the old penal settlement by which New Caledonia is mostly remembered in the neighboring lands. Down the gangplank the air traveler walks into a green garden square studded with old trees bearing the deeply cut initials of men banished from France. Prison buildings, barracks, and ammunition store have been converted for use by the air line.

Walls about the green square are loopholed, fuel is stored in a solid stone building, once the magazine of the garrison. Twenty minutes takes the traveler from the base to the town. The journey is made by motorboat and takes one past brown hills on which are browsing goats.

In the streets of Noumea are to be seen hibiscus, crotons, poincianas, lantanas, and guava bushes. Behind the town, inclosing it, making trouble for the airmen, seemingly touching the sky, are the mountain ranges which form the spine of the island.

In the island one hears soft voices recognizable as belonging to Tonkinese, Melanesians, colonial Frenchmen, with occasional British or Australians. There is a long procession of noisy automobiles (the New Caledonians dearly love to work a klaxon) and a flock of bicycles.

Here also you see what air travel is doing to the world. For in New Caledonia today is Dr. L. Williams, from the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, who has gone there to study insects which might find their way to Hawaii in the clippers and prove a menace to the plantations of the territory. This even though spraying designed to kill pests is carried out at each place of call.

Today New Caledonia seeks an air link with Australia which would dovetail with the Auckland-San Francisco service. As this would also mean Australians would receive their mail two days earlier than they do today when American letters must go via New Zealand, there seems a fair chance of the new service being established.

Ban on Magazine Asked

WINDSOR, Ontario (CP)—Windsor City Council has passed a resolution asking the Federal Government to ban from Canada the Saturday Evening Post, a United States magazine described in the resolution as containing "a vast amount of anti-British material."

Thai Delegates Reach Tokyo To Fix Border Peace Terms

TOKYO, Feb. 5 (AP)—Thailand's delegation to the conference which, under Japanese mediation, is to fix peace terms to end the four-months border warfare between Thailand and French Indo-China, arrived here today aboard a Japanese plane.

The Japanese Government announced that Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka and Ambassador Hajime Matsumiya would be Japanese delegates to the conference, scheduled to open Feb. 8. An armistice signed aboard a Japanese cruiser at Saigon Jan. 31 paved the way.

Mr. Matsumiya is to assume active direction of the conference, which is expected to settle new boundaries for the two principals. As special envoy he has been conducting negotiations for an economic accord of broad scope between Japan and Indo-China.

[Saigon dispatches have reported the belief of responsible quarters there that Japan would demand concessions of both Indo-China and Thailand as "the price" of its mediation. It has been reported seeking military bases in southern Indo-China; it already has a foothold in the north of the French colony.

Chinese official circles in Chungking saw a parallel between the Tokyo conference and that at Vienna last Aug. 30 at which Germany and Italy, as mediators, compelled Rumania to cede half of Transylvania to Hungary. Thereafter, the Chinese said, both Rumania and Hungary became vassals of the Axis. Japan, they asserted, is following Axis tactics and trying to get new bases in Indo-China and the right to station unlimited numbers of troops in both Indo-China and Thailand.

A radiocast from Tokyo by Domei, Japanese news agency, quoted the head of the Thai delegation, Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavarn, Counselor of the Bangkok Foreign Office, as declaring on arrival:

"I hope that justice will prevail in the parley, which is being held thanks to the good offices of Japan, who values justice before everything else."

The Indo-China delegation of five, headed by Georges Gautier, Chief Secretary of the Government of the French colony, is expected by another Japanese plane tomorrow, Domei said. M. Gautier will work with Charles Arsene Henry, French Ambassador to Tokyo, and René Robin, special Envoy from Vichy, in the conference.]

Japanese Drive

HONG KONG, Feb. 5 (AP)—Japanese reported today their new drive from the Kwangtung coast was making headway, with Japanese army planes supporting ground forces by bombing and machine-gunning Chinese positions.

The Japanese landed at dawn yesterday north of Hong Kong for an offensive they said was aimed at cutting the route over which large quantities of Chinese war supplies allegedly had been flowing into the interior from the colony.

By yesterday afternoon, Japanese reported, the invaders had entered Tamshui, 23 miles northeast of Hong Kong.

Another report said they occupied Shayuchung, a coastal township 13 miles from Hong Kong and allegedly one of the loopholes through which supplies had been reaching Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Japanese operations in the immediate neighborhood of Hong Kong have developed into a pincer movement on either side of Mirs Bay.

One claw of the pinchers is formed by Japanese troops garrisoned on Chinese territory adjacent to Hong Kong's mainland border, the other by the newly-landed forces.

Japanese Aides

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—A Japanese transport is scheduled to arrive here Feb. 16 to "land in Europe new naval and air military attachés and other diplomatic personnel," it was announced Feb. 4.

The ship will return to Tokyo with Japanese diplomats on leave from Europe and civilians, it was said.

Unrest in Norway; Street Fighting, Arrests Reported

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 5 (AP)—Reports of street fighting and hundreds of arrests in Western Norway growing out of opposition to the Nazi regime of Norwegian Maj. Vidkun Quisling have been received here from Oslo.

The fighting was reported last night to have occurred between Norwegian citizens and members of Major Quisling's "Hirden" (youth organization) in the streets of Aalesund, north of Bergen. Shots were exchanged and many persons injured, it was said.

Labor and Communist Party leaders were reported arrested by secret police, and youth organization members were said to have broken into "opposition" meetings and seized documents.

These reports followed an announcement here earlier this week that all Norwegian bishops had signed a letter declaring "acts of violence not only are not prevented, but are encouraged" under the Quisling regime.

Selective Service Law Changes Opposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey advised the House Military Committee today against any immediate major changes in the selective service law such as the American Legion's proposal to restrict the draft to men between the ages of 18 and 21. General Hershey, Deputy Director of Selective Service, said the number of trainees brought into the army thus far was insufficient to demonstrate conclusively what changes, if any, might be desirable.

Chinese Greet Roosevelt Aid; Study of Credit Needs Hinted

HONG KONG, Feb. 5 (AP)—Lauchlin Currie, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, arrived here on a Clipper plane today and prepared to fly tomorrow to Chungking, seat of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government.

He was greeted by a representative of the Chinese leader and by United States Consul-General Addison Southard.

Chinese newspapers warmly welcomed Mr. Currie, whose mission at Chungking, they believed, would determine the extent of future American aid to China.

The papers appealed for extensive aid on grounds that it would enable China to launch a general counteroffensive against the Japanese which would forestall Japanese expansion southward and help avert a war in the Pacific.

[Dispatches from Washington prior to Mr. Currie's departure there indicated that he would make an economic survey to determine what aid China should receive, if the lend-lease bill were passed.]

Tax Raised 40 P. C.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 5 (AP)—Guarded by several hundred soldiers and police, taxpayers of the Shanghai International Settlement voted today to increase taxes 40 per cent to meet the Settlement's deficit.

The meeting, attended by only a handful of Japanese taxpayers, was the first since Jan. 23, when the Council Chairman, W. J. Keswick, and two Japanese were shot and wounded slightly at a session at which opposition to the increase was voiced.

Y. Hayashi, Japanese leader of a group opposing the increase, has been in police custody since the shooting. His amendment opposing the tax increase was defeated almost unanimously.

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Civilian Defense Effort

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New Type of Helmet in England

The new headpiece, designed for civilians, is made of plastic material. It is said to have more resistance than the "bowler" type of fiber helmet and its light weight is considered a great advantage. The new style of plastic helmet is shown on right.

Wanted: More Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Acute shortage of trained engineers in Canada has led the Dominion Council of Professional Engineers at a recent meeting here to offer its services to the Dominion Government in a placement capacity.

The Council, which is made up of one representative from each Province, is of the opinion that the situation can be relieved by the proper allocation of such engineering talent as is available in Canada, and is itself in an excellent position to arrange such a distribution. Uniformity of qualifications in the engineering profession and educational standards in both secondary schools and universities was also discussed.

With a definite shortage of technically trained men in certain lines already, and with a growing need for them in the expanding war program, Mr. George C. Bateman, metals controller for Canada, intimated to delegates at the meeting that as the need arises engineers will be transferred from nonessential industries to those engaged in the production of essential munitions of war.

Morris on Hampton Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Newbold Morris, President of the City Council of New York, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. Mr. Morris was among the speakers at a conference at Hampton Institute in November on participation of the Negro in national defense.

Advantage Held by French In Armistice With Nazis

VICHY, France, Feb. 5 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain conferred today with Naval Minister, Admiral Jean Darlan, and War Minister, Charles Huntziger, and his Council of Ministers to consider reported demands for return of Pierre Laval to a prominent place in the French Government.

The latest proposal under consideration, it was reported authoritatively, is that a four-man instead of a three-man directorate be formed in the Government with Paul Baudouin, former Secretary of State, for the Presidency of the Council, in charge of economic affairs; M. Huntziger, of the military, and M. Laval and Admiral Darlan as the other two members.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—The actual causes of the crisis in Franco-German relations, which have become more than ever obvious with the expected return of Pierre Laval from Paris to Vichy, date back to the conclusion of the armistice itself.

When Germany concluded the armistice with France June 22 last, it was in the belief that it would have settled with England in a short time. Consequently, when concluding the armistice, its general aim was to get hold of the best places for an advance on England.

Only when it was seen that a direct attack on the British Isles would take a long time, even in the most favorable circumstances, and when British activities in the Mediterranean had given the Southern European front an unprecedented importance, did Germany recognize that it had asked for too little in its armistice conditions—however stringent they may appear to be.

According to the terms of the armistice the Third Reich can neither advance through France to the Mediterranean coast nor gain bases of operation in the Italian colonies in Africa or elsewhere.

Change in Circumstances

At first it was thought in Berlin that these difficulties could be overcome easily and it was believed that, in view of German superiority, Marshal Philippe Pétain could be persuaded without much difficulty to modify the armistice terms in return for concessions in other quarters.

It was, however, rapidly perceived that Berlin had underrated Marshal Pétain's obstinacy. Roundabout attempts were made via M. Laval and by direct promises to induce the Marshal to alter his attitude.

With the unchanging but amiable obstinancy of a veteran, his reply to all suggestions was: "I shall adhere loyally and to the utmost extent to all the terms of the armistice, but I will not take one step beyond them."

When the Germans recognized that nothing could be done in a friendly way, they tried intimidation.

Harsh Attacks in Press

In the German press and also in the French papers of the occupied zones attacks were made, not, indeed, on the Marshal himself, but on the Vichy Government, which is responsible to him alone, and which therefore amounts practically to the same thing.

Another unmistakable step on this path was the constitution of the new party, the "Rassemblement National Populaire" under German sponsorship—a party whose aim is direct collaboration between Germany and France.

Up to now the Marshal has not allowed himself to be moved from what he considers to be the right path either by the art of persuasion or by threats, not is it likely that he will do so in the near future. He has the less need for doing so in that he—the defeated of yesterday—today has some powerful trumps to play against Germany.

Defenseless Against Violence

The Marshal is, of course, practically, powerless against German violence, but, should Germany attempt to employ such methods, he can remove the seat of his government to North Africa, and that would mean the going over of the whole powerful French Colonial Kingdom to the side of Great Britain.

This means, in the second instance, an enormous strengthening of the British position in the Mediterranean, and with it a further threat to Italy, which is already greatly imperiled.

If one considers the importance which Germany attaches to the attitude of Vichy 7½ months after the conclusion of the armistice it is difficult not to form the impression that Berlin is not counting on a rapid termination of the war.

If England is compelled to capitulate, the situation in Vichy then becomes untenable. Precisely the fact that Berlin is first trying to tame Vichy shows that it does not, in the last analysis, count on a rapid settlement with England by a direct attack.

Call to Syrians

DAMASCUS, Syria, Feb. 5 (AP)—Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner to Syria, called on all civilians and members of the armed forces in a broadcast address yesterday to follow without reservations orders from the Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain.

Fidelity to the French tradition and obedience to the union, he said, would enable him to keep the French banner raised in the Orient.

General Dentz' address followed one Feb. 1 by Gen. Maxime Weygand, Supreme Commander of French military forces in North Africa, who defined to Frenchmen their present duties and responsibilities.

Fruit Controlled

VICHY, France, Feb. 5 (AP)—Exportation of fruit, fresh vegetables, and bread except to parts of the French Empire was prohibited today by a Vichy Government decree.

The decree established strict control of such exports even to France's colonies.

A newspaper at Bordeaux said yesterday that Southern France had sent all available fruit to Germany. Officials declined to comment on this, or say whether it might have been responsible for the decree.

Studt at Vichy

VICHY, France, Feb. 5 (AP)—General Studt, head of the German Control of War Industries, was reported received today by the French War Ministry.

The purpose of his visit was not disclosed.

He was said to have been met outside Vichy by a French guard which escorted him to the Ministry's offices.

Ties to Axis Are Approved In Hungarian Lower House

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (AP)—Soviet Russia and Hungary yesterday signed a postal and telegraph convention.

A railway convention which would open traffic between the two countries, for the first time since they formed a common boundary after the partition of Poland, was expected to be signed soon.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Feb. 5 (AP)—Hungary's adherence to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact in November and the conclusion of a special friendship treaty with Yugoslavia Dec. 12 were approved unanimously without debate yesterday by the Lower House of Parliament.

Hungarians expressed belief the Yugoslav agreement would assure peace between the two Nations even if the war should spread to the Balkans.

Authoritative sources discounted the possibility that Hungarian membership in the Axis might rupture relations between Budapest and Washington if the United States became a belligerent. They said Hungary and Great Britain "still maintain normal relations and the Axis has made no complaint."

The agreement with Yugoslavia was the last by the late Count Stefan Csaky, Foreign Minister, who passed on two weeks ago.

Appointment of Laszlo Bardossy, the Minister to Rumania, as Hungarian Foreign Minister replacing Count Csaky was announced officially. Mr. Bardossy, an outspoken nationalist, once was First Counsellor of the London Legation.

Formal ratification of the pact membership is expected to be completed later in the week by the Upper House and signature by Regent Admiral Horthy.

Flood and Crops

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Damage caused the winter wheat crop in recent days by Danube Basin floods in Hungary was described yesterday by Agriculture Department officials as being of "apparently minor significance" as far as total production is concerned in Axis-controlled portions of Europe.

They said that up to recent days, prospects for the winter wheat crop in Hungary as well as most other parts of Central and Southeastern Europe were considerably better than a year ago.

[Hungarian Army planes bombed icepacks in the Danube River again yesterday as the choked stream surged to within 12 inches of 27-foot stone dikes in Budapest and inundated more than 100,000 acres of farmland south of the capital, the Associated Press reported.

The Minister of the Interior told Parliament that 492,000 acres on the Hungarian plain have been submerged by water from underground sources. Most of the winter wheat crop had been sold in advance to Germany.

Approximately 15,000 homeless were sheltered in Budapest schools.]

The loss of 492,000 acres of winter wheat in Hungary as a result of floods, would reduce that country's wheat acreage by less than 10 per cent, officials said. This loss, they explained, probably was offset by improved prospects from the crop as a whole.

"It is quite possible," an official said, "That total production in this country might be as large if not larger than a year ago even with the loss of half a million acres, providing nothing else should come along to affect the crop adversely."

In recent years greater Germany and Italy have absorbed nearly 75 per cent of Hungarian wheat exports. Those exports averaged 20,000,000 bushels during the 1935-39 period.

Officials explained that wheat acreage damaged by floods could be planted later to corn and other food crops.

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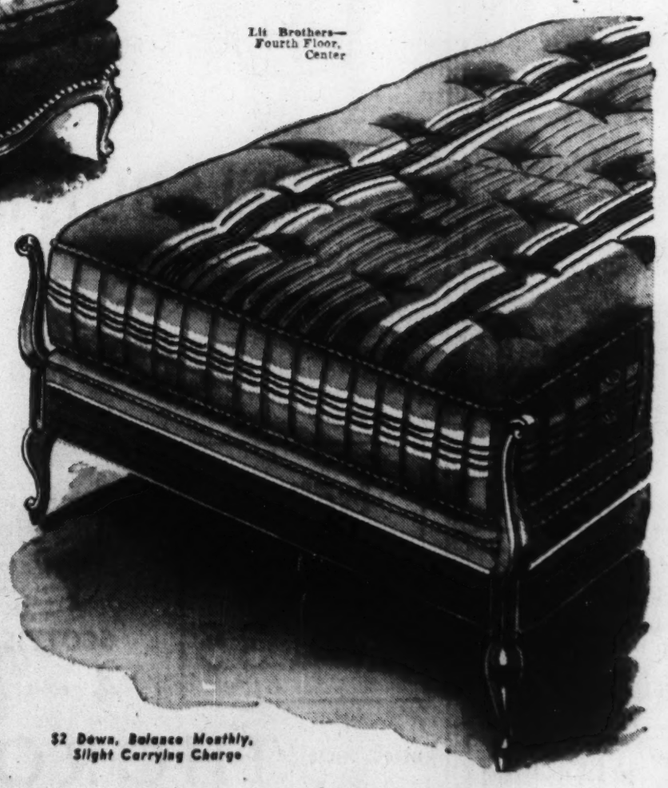

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RAF in Day, Night Raids on Nazi Bases

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Royal Air Force carried out a wide-sweeping daylight raid over the French Coast today, British sources said, after their biggest night aerial offensive in two weeks.

In last night's attack the German industrial town of Düsseldorf in the Rhineland, the Nazi-held French ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Bordeaux, Dunkirk, Dieppe and Ostend were hit by British bombs, the Air Ministry said.

Four British planes failed to return from the night raids.

The old French Naval base at Brest, believed now to be one of the ports used by Nazi submarines, was raided from 8 to 10 p. m., the Air Ministry news service said, and the British pilots reported a big fire which seemed to be burning oil.

Railway Junctions Hit

The communiqué, describing the night's work, said that at Düsseldorf fires were seen to break out. It added that a train in the neighborhood was also hit and burst into flame and high explosive bombs fell on two nearby railway junctions.

[In Berlin the High Command admitted that five German civilians were killed and 24 wounded by British bombs which destroyed apartment houses in the center of Düsseldorf in an overnight raid.]

The whole plan of the docks and the outlines of the jetties were clearly visible to the bomber crews when they moved over Brest, the Air Ministry news service declared.

The smoke from a fire started on the waterfront rose as high as their planes, 9,000 feet, the service added.

Direct hits on targets were also claimed at Ostend, but at Dieppe and Dunkirk clouds made it difficult to observe the full results of the bombing, it said, although several bursts were seen in the dock areas.

Airdrome Bombed

At Bordeaux, the British pilots said, their bombs fell on one of the principal ship basins, and there, too, a fire broke out which the raiders judged must be burning oil.

"At Bordeaux," the Air Ministry news service said, "the Germans also use the Merignac Airdrome as another base from which to attempt a blockade of this country, and for over an hour attacks were made on this landing ground of the large four-engined Focke-Wulf bombers which raid our convoys.

"The airdrome was attacked in a welcome interval when the skies were clear, and this raid was one of the most satisfactory operations of a night of uncertain weather."

German bombers meanwhile struck at England's Eastern coast during the night in the most widespread attack in about two weeks but nowhere the attack was described as "really heavy."

They flew through adverse weather that blanketed part of France with snow and concentrated on an East Coast port for several hours.

One hotel was partly destroyed in a Southeast coastal town. Some fire bombs fell in London.

Daylight Raiders Downed

Hostile craft were reported over East Anglia, the Midlands, Southwest England and Wales, and near Liverpool.

The day had brought announcements of a punishing double British blow at the Nazi-occupied French seaport of Brest, and of the destruction of six German planes over Britain and the Channel.

A German bombing plane was shot down in an attempted daylight raid over Britain today, an official announcement said, raising to 32 the number of invading aircraft claimed by the British as victims of their defenses so far this year.

At a Southeast coast town three German bombers were reported shot down in the sea today after an air attack on a British convoy in the English Channel.

Canada to Seize Homing Pigeons As Defense Step

OTTAWA (CP)—Homing pigeons, used in peace and war to carry messages, were the subject of an order-in-council Feb. 3 as the Government moved to close a gap through which military information valuable to the enemy might be smuggled across the International Boundary.

The order-in-council, published in an extra edition of the Canada Gazette, instructed that no live pigeon could be brought to Canada or sent out of the Dominion except by special permit.

It said the step was recommended by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on grounds that the unrestricted traffic of homing pigeons across the boundary "presents a channel through which communication contrary to the defense of Canada regulations may be carried on."

Pigeons being transported across the boundary without a license issued by the National Revenue Department may be seized and destroyed.

Respite Granted In Strecker Case

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 5 (AP)—Joseph G. Strecker, Austrian-born former Communist, won an indefinite respite from deportation and has been released from the Federal jail here on his own recognizance.

Eugene Kessler, Director of Immigration and Naturalization here, said Mr. Strecker was released following receipt of an order from Washington, resetting the deportation hearing for Hot Springs, Ark., at an indefinite date.

Mr. Kessler said delay in the proceedings against Mr. Strecker probably was due to the fact that he could not be deported at present because of the European war.

Construction Work Begun On New Mobile Airport

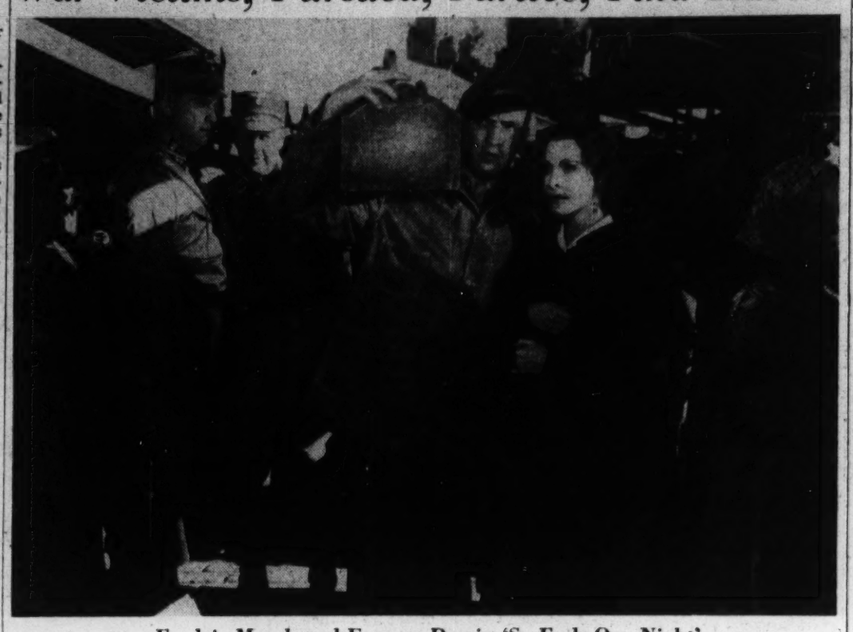
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Work has begun on Mobile's $950,000 airport. About 100 WPA employees have started to clear and grade the 791-acre site 12½ miles west of the courthouse on Government Road.

City Engineering Department officials believe this particular work will be completed by the first of June, but Mayor Cecil F. Bates was unable to state when the airport would be ready for use. Until it is ready the present Bates Field will serve.

Two runways are to be built at this field. One is to be 3,500 feet in length and the other 4,000 feet and both will be 150 feet wide. This part of the work will be under the supervision of United States Army engineers.

War Victims, Pursued, Furtive, Find Haven



Fredric March and Frances Dee in 'So Ends Our Night'

'So Ends Our Night' Tells Refugees' Plight

By John D. Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"So Ends Our Night" begins with a distant shot of refugees crossing an unfriendly horizon, menaced by storm clouds. These camera paragraphs set the mood of the screen play which Talbot Jennings derived from the novel, "Flotsam," by Erich Maria Remarque. They serve to introduce the cinema record of a pilgrimage that begins in despair and ends on a very slight hope.

For its power of tragedy, its apparent authenticity, and its excitement of plot, this first production of David L. Loew and Albert Lewin may well rank as the best film drama yet drawn from conditions under the Nazis. Sensitivity and compassion mark the majority of the performances under John Cromwell's brilliant direction. "So Ends Our Night" has been wrought more in anguish than in hatred.

The communication of the agony experienced by the doomed characters is effected by the interplay of light and shade. Patience and courage in adversity, the warmth of human companionship and service, the poignant gaiety of small and unexpected pleasures pierce the tragedy.

Interpretive Attitude

The film brings to the screen the starkness of Mr. Remarque's narrative, its tension, and the manifold implications of circumstances and character. The story has been told—with two or three exceptions—from an attitude of what is known as interpretative reporting rather than in editorial terms. These are not distinctions without a difference. The purposes of "So Ends Our Night" may be to arouse us against all oppression or against a particular government, but at no point does the film approach in ghastliness some of the eye-witness stories to come out of the occupied areas.

One of modern history's heartbreaks is the spectacle of the dispossessed and disinherited, deprived of legal existence because they are without passports. Out of the vast regiments of refugees Mr. Remarque settles his tragedy upon Josef and Marie Steiner, Ruth Holland, and Ludwig Kern. There are, too, the "Chicken" and the "Pole," and Professor Meyer.

What's Going On in the Arts

Meet in Vienna Prison

The action opens in Vienna shortly before the Anschluss. Steiner, a former officer in the German Army but now a political refugee, is awaiting word of his wife, who has been forced to remain in Germany. Kern, a German exile for racial reasons, meets Steiner in a Vienna prison. There, a Gestapo official promises Steiner a free return to Germany if he will inform on his political allies. Steiner refuses and, after he and Kern are released, accompanies the boy across the border into Czechoslovakia.

Steiner returns to Vienna, secures a forged passport, flees to France, goes back to Germany to spend a few hours with his wife before her passing, and then perishes along with the Gestapo official. Kern, in Prague, learns of his father's reported suicide, meets and falls in love with Ruth Holland, another refugee, and returns to Vienna with her.

After the Nazi occupation of Vienna, Kern escapes, joins Ruth in Switzerland, and together they make a perilous journey on foot to Paris. The film closes with the intimation that perhaps, possessed now of papers which will permit them to earn a living, they may save enough to reach America.

Equally important with the story is the manner of its telling. Never for a moment—even in the few passages of relieving gaiety—is the atmosphere free from menace. At their back these exiles always hear the rattle of Nazi arms and the marching stomp of Nazi boots.

Fine Performances Given

The pervading atmosphere has been caught up in all the performances. Fredric March emphasizes it by his contempt for the Nazis and his tough courage in the face of their persecutions. As Steiner, Mr. March gives one of his finest performances. Glenn Ford, as Kern, appears to be one of the few finds among the many new young men who are forever appearing in pictures. Mr. Ford's is an extraordinary performance, combining youthfulness, kindness, compassion, and faith.

Margaret Sullavan brings her tremulous quality of feeling to the role of Ruth. Frances Dee has never been more impressive than in the short part of Frau Steiner—especially in the tragic walk through the market place with her husband, when neither may appear to be speaking to the other. Anna Sten has some lovely moments as a Russian refugee. Erich von Stroheim is excellent as the Nazi official whom Steiner kills. Allan Brett, Joseph Cawthorn, Leonid Kinskey, Alexander Granach, Roman Bohnen, Sig Rumann, Lionel Royce, Kate McKenna, and Edith Angold are a few of the many players who uphold the amazingly high quality of performance. Add to these contributions the production design by William Cameron Menzies, the weirdly orchestrated score by Louis Gruenberg, and William Daniels' appreciative photography. The result is a motion picture of strength and greatness.

Writer Tells Nazi Aims

Continued from Page 1

extensive operations in that area are conceivable, they are likely to be only secondary and protective this year.

There is also a long-range purpose. Germany's African ambitions are well known and never concealed in Berlin. To achieve them ultimately its armed forces must have a base of operations in Africa. Tripoli now provides the most promising future base. If German forces aid Italy in the defence of Tripoli, it will bolster a flagging Ally and hold British forces in the Mediterranean. It also will protect a future bridgehead for an African campaign whenever Germany gets around to that stage in its plans for the future.

4. What is it like inside Germany?

The food situation is slightly better than last winter, thanks to last year's conquests and less strain on transportation.

The will to fight of the German population unquestionably is stronger today than at any previous stage of the Hitler Regime. The unbroken success of their armies makes the profit of victory sufficiently apparent to spur on almost any German, whether Nazi or not. A new element has entered the equation—realization of the price of defeat.

Almost everyone in Germany is aware of the animosity building up against Germans and Germany in all occupied countries.

One begins to hear it said, even by stronger opponents of the Regime, that Germany dares not lose the war. Most persons therefore favor continuing the war either because they are intrigued by the profits of victory or terrified by the price of defeat.

This does not produce either enthusiasm or happiness. Extensive construction of air-raid shelters in Berlin seems rather ominous to many who no longer assume that when British planes fail to appear for a week or so that they never will come again. The tendency now is to assume that they will come and that when they do it will be much more serious than anything in the past.

But if there is no enthusiasm, there is equally no hysteria. My trip out of Germany was an object lesson in how methodically Germans continue to go about their normal tasks regardless of war. Three of us, all Americans, traveled together. We spoke English without hesitation among people who know fairly well how hostile American sentiment is becoming. But there was not the slightest sign of objection or suspicion or hostility.

The trip was exactly as comfortable and easy as in peacetime except for the initial delay in getting visas and the wartime menus in the dining car. Crossing the German frontier outward bound was much less complicated and annoying than crossing any American frontier.

Incidentally, it was my sixteenth crossing of the German border since the war began. Never did I experience or witness any discourtesy or unpleasantness of any kind. German people are certainly not happy about the way things are going, but they are not expressing it in any hysteria. On the contrary, they just plod along methodically.

5. Are Germans really eating dog meat?

There is one province in Germany which for generations has considered dog meat a delicacy. Ancient provisions for inspecting meat for the benefit of this one district recently expired and were renewed. It is not consumed in Berlin. Nor is it true that pedigreed house dogs have been liquidated. Berlin streets are heavily and obviously populated with dogs of all the familiar breeds apparently in relatively good condition. Dogs have their own meat rations. Any dog which can qualify as a watch dog can be kept and fed.

Eire Finds Its Neutrality Becoming More Precarious

Continued from Page 1

Eire that some sort of economic screw is being put on them to force them to agree to British use of Irish ports. When an Irishman feels that he is being driven, he becomes most difficult to handle.

So much for Eire's external difficulties. It is the unenviable task of the administrators to try to keep their country on a precarious neutral course. In the meantime, the Irish people have many immediate problems to face arising out of this situation.

Quite suddenly the Southern Irish have found themselves almost without gasoline. Private motorir will be banned in order to keep vital services running. Warnings have been given of limited supplies of wheat in the country. Tea is being rationed at the British level of two ounces a week for each person. Mr. De Valera, Supply Minister Sean Lemass, and other Government spokesmen have been conducting a national campaign to impress the people with the seriousness of the situation, due virtually to the lack of national shipping, and have called for the utmost economy in the use of imported goods.

Among other pressing issues which have come to the forefront, are the danger of inflation in Eire; difficulties of utilizing Eire's large sterling assets due to currency-exchange restrictions and the fact that the sterling group is now too much occupied with its own war needs to meet all the Irish requirements; the difficulty of getting sufficient arms to equip the enlarged Eire Army.

In addition, dislocation of supplies is increasing greatly the internal economy of Eire so that unemployment is growing to a serious extent.

Nevertheless, whatever privations the Southern Irish people now are enduring and will face in the future, there has been no indication of any general readiness to change from neutrality to fighting by Britain's side.

In this connection a significant statement was made by Mr. De Valera in a roadocast to the Nation on Jan. 29: "A total blockade will, if the war lasts for any considerable time, cause this community much suffering, but it need never compel the Nation at any time to give way to pressure."

But there is a strong feeling in many quarters of Eire that the present Government has not been taking a sufficiently realistic line in presenting the seriousness of the situation to the people. The Government now is showing more readiness to meet this criticism and no one can tell how the feeling will move in Eire as the Irish people are forced into closer contact with the great issues now at stake in the world struggle and their inevitable repercussions.

WillkieHeadsHome

BRISTOL, England, Feb. 5 (AP)—Mr. Wendell L. Willkie headed back for the United States and an appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with the parting pledge today to do "anything I can in America to help Britain in her fight for freedom."

"Your people have shown magnificent courage," the unofficial American visitor declared as he left to board a plane for Lisbon, Portugal. "Keep your chins up."

Mr. Willkie slept a couple of hours on the train which brought him here from London. He arrived before dawn and was greeted by Mayor T. H. J. Underdown, who took him for a quick trip through the City's bombed sections.

"Pretty bad, pretty bad," Mr. Willkie commented as he passed wrecked buildings.

Before going on, Mr. Willkie arranged to see the new hostel provided here through funds from the American City of Bristol, R. I., for British women's auxiliary services.

The building, to be known as "The Bristol, Rhode Island, War Emergency Hostel," is expected to be ready for use in a fortnight.

At Lisbon, Mr. Willkie will board a clipper plane being held for him until midnight tonight.

Mr. Willkie said his conversation in Dublin with Prime Minister Eamon de Valera would be covered in his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the lend-lease bill.

The Times expressed a hope Mr. Willkie's impending testimony would "help to clear up misconceptions and to expedite" passage of the bill.

The "time factor has become urgent and important," the paper added.

Of Mr. Willkie himself, The Times said, "his breezy personality, his unaffected friendliness, and the very unconventionality of his approach have acted as a tonic wherever he has been among us."

Before leaving, Mr. Willkie said he was impressed most by "the morale and unity of the British people of all classes."

Army Recruits To Learn ABC's

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Raw recruits in the Army draft will learn their military ABC's in "kindergartens" to be established in 19 camps from coast to coast after March 15.

The Army Information Service said yesterday inexperienced draftees would receive a 13-week course in military fundamentals before being assigned to one of the 147 forts, camps, and posts now in use.

Under the system, the "kindergarten" graduates would be so well versed in Army lore that they could be sent to any tactical unit of the regular army or the Federalized National Guard without fear they would be a handicap.

Total capacity of the preparatory schools, which will bear the more dignified name of "replacement centers," will be 197,000 men.

Eire Ship Problem

DUBLIN, Feb. 5 (AP)—Merchants of Eire are faced with the loss of tens of thousands of dollars paid for United States goods for which they can't obtain shipping space.

The shipments said to be waiting on American wharves consist mainly of wheat, automobile parts, machinery, women's clothing and paper pulp.

American sellers of these products required payment when the orders were placed.

Some Eire merchants have offered to sell the goods back at a loss while others are trying to buy ships. The latter, however, is difficult because of a lack of dollar exchange.

Most of Eire's foreign assets are frozen in England.

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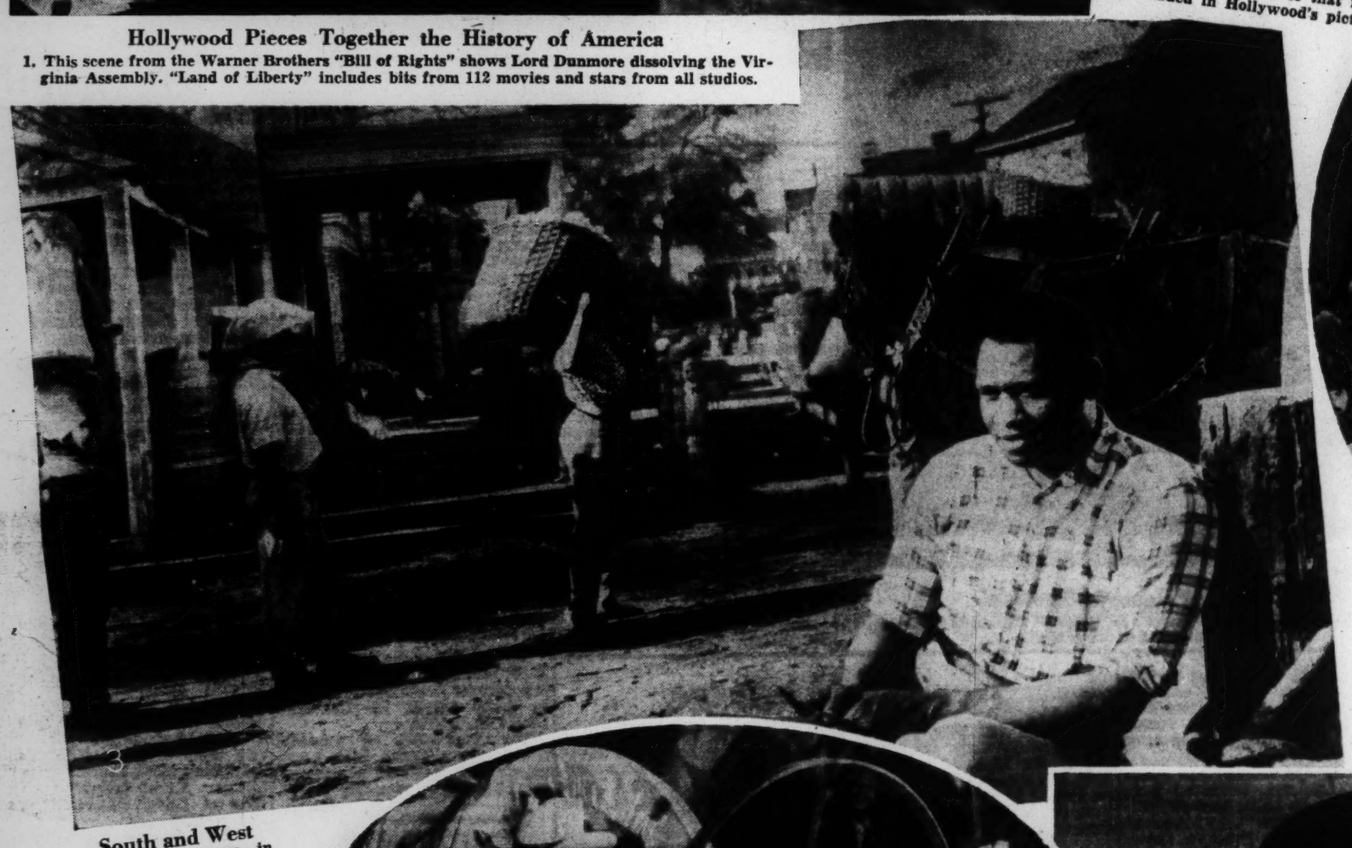
With Scenes From These Films Hollywood Writes History in 'Land of Liberty'

Hollywood Pieces Together the History of America

1. This scene from the Warner Brothers "Bill of Rights" shows Lord Dunmore dissolving the Virginia Assembly. "Land of Liberty" includes bits from 112 movies and stars from all studios.

"Give Me Liberty"

2. John Litel as Patrick Henry in the Warner Brothers production of that name is also included in Hollywood's pictorial history.



3. Paul Robeson in "Showboat," a Universal picture, adds a touch of the Old South to the historical record.

South and West

Lincoln's Contribution to History

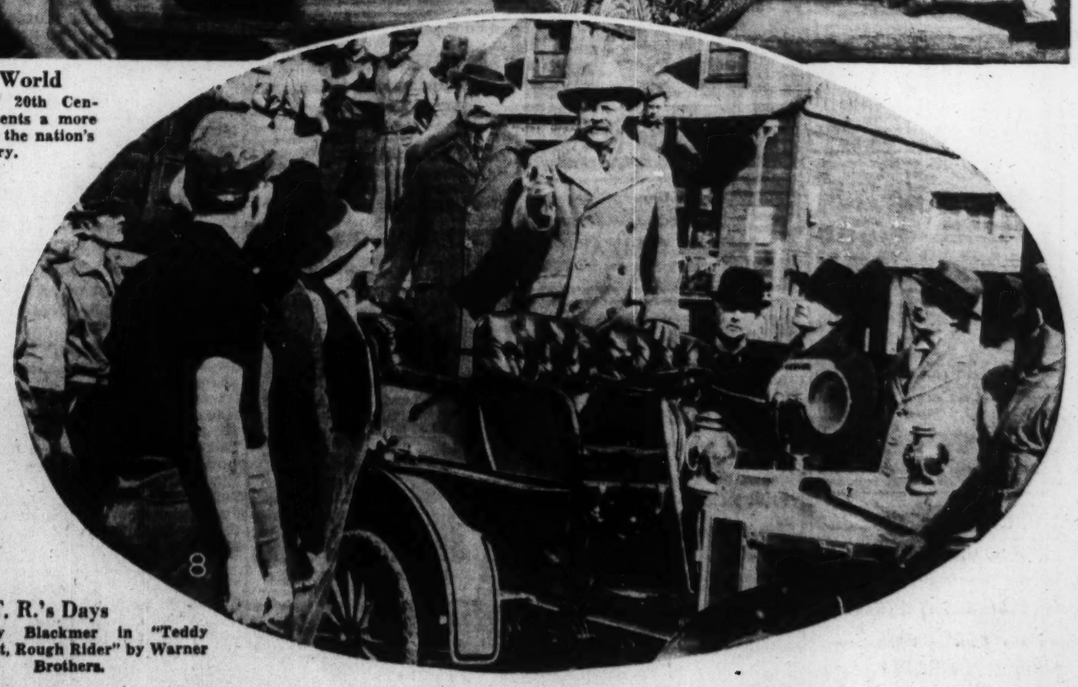
4. Raymond Massey as Lincoln in RKO's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" tells of the days before the Civil War.

5. Richard Dix and Irene Dunn in RKO's "Cimmaron" help to portray the era of expansion in the Southwest.

A New World

6. "Gateway," 20th Century-Fox presents a more modern era in the nation's history.

7. A Scene From Paramount's "Union Pacific"



In T. R.'s Days

8. Sidney Blackmer in "Teddy Roosevelt, Rough Rider" by Warner Brothers.

Benny Goodman in Chamber Concert—New Movies for Boston

Appears in Jordan Hall With Szigeti and Bartóks

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Performers whose line of labor is entertaining the big public with bright tunes and with solo display enjoy assuming now and then the role of chamber music artists, as did Benny Goodman, the clarinetist, and Joseph Szigeti, the violinist, appearing with Béla Bartók, composer and pianist, and Mme. Ditta Bartók, pianist, at Jordan Hall last evening. Once, long ago, Fritz Kreisler took a hand in a string quartet ensemble at the same auditorium; and Mischa Elman for a season or two headed a string quartet, achieving signal success.

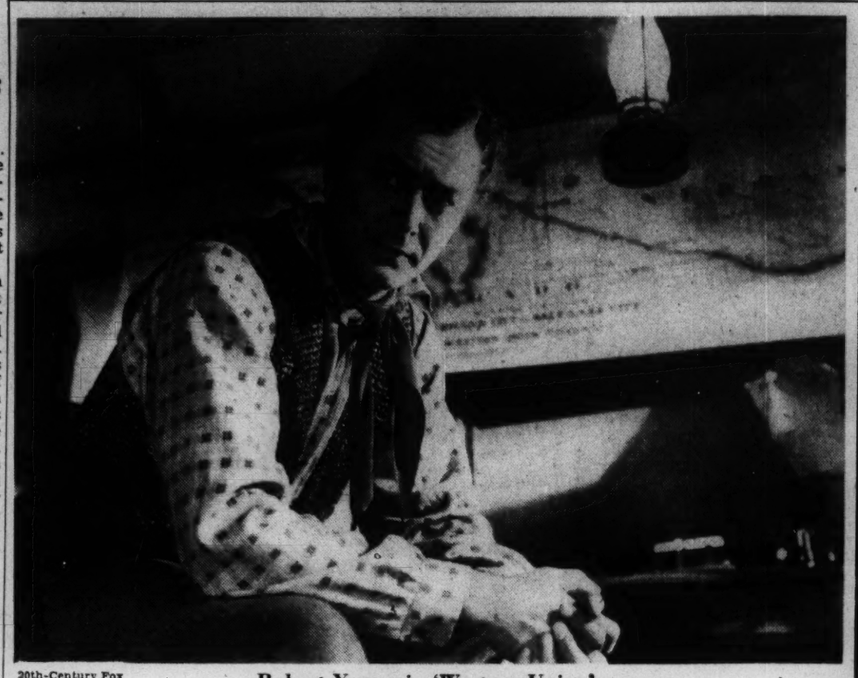
In the case of Benny Goodman, such an exploit may be regarded as a little out of the ordinary. In the case of Mr. Szigeti, however, it is only to be expected; for he counts as an all-round type of musician anyway. While he can play tunes with any of them, he is hardly the sort that looks on the entertaining side of art as of chief importance. He has pretty regularly disregarded the call of sentimentality, and he has built his career on something else than appealing to people's romantic emotions.

But whatever the cause or the occasion of distinguished solo figures experimenting with chamber music, they must, when they do so, adapt themselves to chamber music standards and accept judgment accordingly. Mr. Goodman, listened to in a work like the Rhapsody for clarinet and piano by Debussy, turns out to be a very agreeable player indeed. His clarinet in this piece has the sound, much of the time, of something different from a reed instrument. Except down in the deep chalumeau, his tone is hardly distinguishable from that of a flutist.

Perhaps the piece is written in a way that makes this effect natural and inevitable; though far more likely Mr. Goodman's skill and fancy are what produce it. The tone is of a nature that seems appropriate to the composer of "The Afternoon of a Faun," even in a situation where no faun is supposed to be piping, and where no afternoon is being pictured. The music of the Rhapsody wants an ethereal sonority in the wind instrument to match the peculiar impressionistic harmonies of the piano, and Mr. Goodman happily finds it and masterfully holds to it from first note to last.

Debussy dominated the program, with the Rhapsody, with the three pieces, "En Blanc et Noir," for two pianos, Mme. Bartók at the first piano and Mr. Bartók at the second, and with the Violin Sonata (1917), Messrs. Szigeti and Bartók the executants.

The evening opened in classical dignity with the Violin Sonata of Mozart in A Major (K. V. 526) and closed in modern rush and rhythm with Bartók's Rhapsody No. 1 for violin and piano and Bartók's three-movement work in dance forms, "Contrasts," for violin, clarinet, and piano.



20th-Century Fox

Robert Young in 'Western Union'
New film arriving on the screen of the Metropolitan Thursday

Scene From 'Hudson's Bay'
Twentieth Century-Fox production expected next week at the Keith-Memorial

Robert Young In Film For Metropolitan

New films are in prospect this week at the Metropolitan and the Paramount and Fenway. Continuing for a sixth week is "Kitty Foyle" at the Keith Memorial. "Gone With the Wind" is now in its third week at the Orpheum; "Flight Command" is starting a second week at the State. "Fantasia" continues at the Majestic where it had its New England premiere a week ago Tuesday. "Here Is Ireland" starts a fifth week today at the Fine Arts.

'Western Union'

Twentieth Century-Fox's Technicolor production of "Western Union" heads the bill arriving Thursday at the Metropolitan. The story, which derives from a novel by Zane Grey, begins in Omaha during boom days and tells of the adventures of a Western Union caravan extending the telegraph line to the west. In the cast are Robert Young, Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger, Virginia Gilmore, John Carradine, and Slim Summerville.

The companion feature on the bill will be "The Case of the Black Parrot" with William Lundigan, Eddie Foy, Jr., and Paul Cavanaugh among the players. The story is described as one about a criminal with an international record.

'You're the One'

At the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday the principal film will be "You're the One," a comedy with Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker with his orchestra making their debuts on the screen. Jerry Colonna has one of the conspicuous roles. During the course of the story, opportunity is found for a number of songs by Miss Baker.

The companion feature, "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," has Warren William in the title role as a burglar. Frances Robinson has the leading feminine part.

Music and Films

Bill Bardo and his orchestra head the entertainment on the stage at the Keith Boston beginning Thursday for a four-day engagement. The two feature films will be "Remedy for Riches," another in the series of Dr. Christian films, with Jean Hersholt in the cast; and "Caught in the Act," with Henry Armetta.

At South Station

The program of short features at the South Station beginning Friday will include "Dreams" in the Passing Parade series by John Nesbitt; John Barrymore and Rudy Vallee in "Picture People"; "Junior Quiz Parade," the first in a series of children's quiz films; two color cartoons; Pete Smith sport film; Mack Sennett comedy; Skinnay Ennis' orchestra; wrestling at Lehigh University, and newsreels.

At the Exeter

Sabu and Conrad Veidt in "The Thief of Bagdad" continue on the screen at the Exeter through this evening in a double bill which includes "Kit Carson" with Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. Beginning Thursday the films will be "The Lady with Red Hair," with Miriam Hopkins and Claude Rains, and "Dr. Kildare's Crisis."

Background Of Original Ballet Russe

The Original Ballet Russe, scheduled for seven performances at the Boston Opera House, Feb. 18 to 22, is the main stem of the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo which made its American debut in New York in the fall of 1933 and was first seen in Boston in the spring of 1934; and after successive and increasingly popular transcontinental tours each season, divided in February, 1938, into two separate companies, most of the original group remaining under the leadership of Col. W. de Basil, its founder, the departing faction being headed by Leonide Massine.

Col. de Basil's company became Educational Ballets, Ltd., the Colonel dropping out of office for a while, and spent the major part of its time in England, Australia, and New Zealand. Massine's company, combining with René Blum's Ballet Russe in Monte Carlo, became the New or Greater Ballets Russes, and carried on the American tours. It is Massine's company, now known simply as the Ballet Russe (without the final s's) de Monte Carlo, which was seen at the Opera House last fall, and is now touring the United States.

* * *

After several reorganizations Col. de Basil's company took the present title, Original Ballet Russe, and last October arrived in Los Angeles direct from an eight-months season in the Antipodes. They played a 10-day engagement in Los Angeles and a week in Chicago en route to New York for their first appearance there in three years (the last New York season was in the fall of 1937). This company, closely following the three-weeks season of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Fifty-first Street Theater, then settled down comfortably in the same theater for an indefinite engagement which has lasted over two months.

The Original Ballet Russe is in possession of much of the scenery and costumes of its artistic ancestor, the Diaghileff Ballet, and also of some of Anna Pavlova's properties and costumes. The company has a large cast and a repertory of over 50 ballets.

* * *

Among the original members to be seen during the Boston engagement are the three so-called "baby ballerinas" of the first seasons—Tamara Toumanova, Irina Baronova, and Tatiana Riabouchinska—and the energetic young danseur, David Lichine. Nina Verchinina, Lubov Tchernicheva, Sono Osato, Tamara Grigorieva, Olga Morosova, Paul Petroff, Roman Jasinsky, Yura Lazovsky, Dimitri Rostoff, Marian Ladre and H. Algeranoff, will be remembered from those first seasons, as will the musical director, Antal Dorati, and the régisseur-général, Serge Grigorieff, who from its beginning served Diaghileff's company in the same capacity.

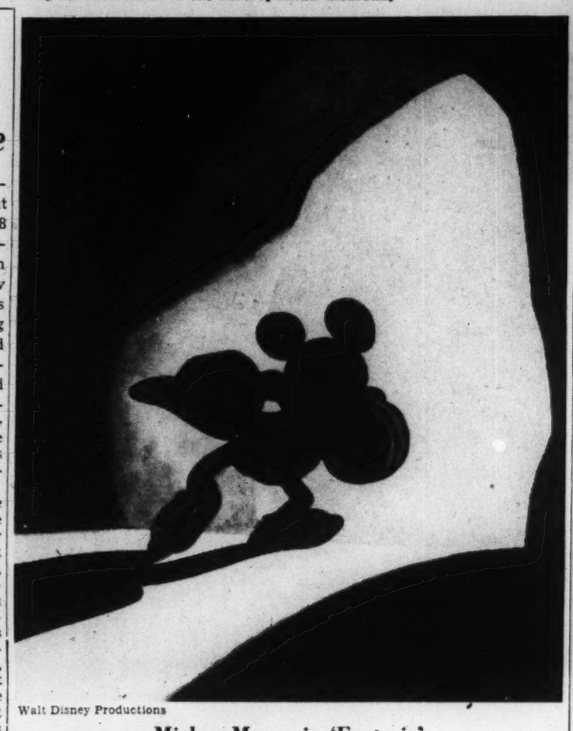
Among the soloists are Alexandra Denisova, advanced from the corps de ballet and now included in the new "baby ballerina" set with Marina Svetlova, Genevieve Moulin, Tatiana Stepanova, and Tatiana Leskova, who, with George Skibine and Oleg Toupine, have not been seen here before. Michel Panaieff, now of this company, was formerly with Massine.

* * *

An interesting newcomer is Igor Schwezoff, whose escape from Russia is excitingly related in the prize-winning autobiography known in England as "Borzoi," in the United States as "Russian Somersault." He escaped via Manchuria and eventually landed in Amsterdam, where he taught for several years. He is listed among the staff choreographers, but his chief work, "Lutte Eternelle," a one-act ballet to Schumann's "Études Symphoniques," is not announced for the Boston season.

Nina Verchinina has also turned choregrapher. Her ballet, "Quest," first called "Étude," to music from Bach, shows, like Schwezoff's work, the influence of Central European modern dance. Both works received their world premières in Australia last winter and both were presented in New York.

According to the latest programs announced, the four ballets new to Boston will be Fokine's "Paganini" and "Cinderella;" Lichine's "Protée" and "Graduation Ball." Of these, "Paganini" and "Graduation Ball" have scored the greatest hits on tour.



Walt Disney Productions

Mickey Mouse in 'Fantasia'
Detail from "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" portion of the film continuing at the Majestic

Pinckney Street Artists

A group exhibition initiates a new art organization in Boston, "The Pinckney Street Artists' Alliance" at 100 Pinckney Street. The artists, uniting to make fine art accessible to people of moderate circumstances, aim to act as their own middlemen.

The various members are represented in the current display. They are young artists with good training and with independence. Many of them have commenced with a conventional education and already show their will to work from a personal and individual viewpoint. The Pinckney Street painters do not surprise Boston, for they have been anticipated by other groups. However, even they will seem perhaps a little in the vanguard for average tastes hereabouts.

Alexander Eliot is supervising the gallery. His pictures have a marked and pleasing mixture of fancifulness and decoration. Elizabeth Titcomb shows a droll turn in a painting, "Clowns." Howard Turner provides a vignette-like water color of New York. Richard de Menocal is the frankly surrealist contributor, and Diane Nemerov also visualizes on the fantasy side. The egg tempera landscapes by King Coffin are among the most brisk contributions to the exhibition. Lawrence Kupferman provides meticulous and realistic drawings of old Boston structures. Samuel Greene's etching reveals how different can be the emphasis between one graphic artist and another. Finally, there is the contribution of Arthur Lougee, a water color, "Maine Evening." Exhibits will be renewed every three weeks.

* * *

Mrs. Hammond's Drawings

At the Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street, there are portrait drawings of children in conté crayon by Catherine Hedge Hammond.

The portrayals of youthful models are executed in a broad manner, with a few salient features carefully and convincingly placed.

D. A.

Movie Round Table

Columbia Pictures has signed Dorothy Thompson, Wythe Williams, Linton Wells, and William L. Shirer, to co-star in "What's the Shooting For?" the first of an "International Forum," a series of one-reel features. The new series, which is being directed by William Rowland, will feature radio and the newspaper people in round-table discussions.

News of the Stage

S. N. Behrman's play, which was seen in Boston under the name of "The Talley Method," will henceforth be known as "The Mechanical Heart." The play opens in New York at Henry Miller's Theater on Saturday night, Feb. 15.

* * *

A new stage organization in Boston, "The Authors Group," announces a comedy, "Take It Easy," by Frank Rossi, one of the group, to be presented at the Peabody Playhouse on Feb. 17, 18, and 19.

* * *

Ward Morehouse has completed a play, "U. S. 90," which begins in Hollywood and concludes in New York. The play, the New York Times reports, has been turned over to Guthrie McClintic, whose option runs until April. At present, Mr. McClintic is directing Katharine Cornell's revival of "The Doctor's Dilemma."

* * *

Performances announced for the Playhouse, 36 Joy Street, by the New England Repertory group include the following: Thursday, "Martine"; Friday, "East Lynne"; Saturday, "Diff'rent."

On Thursday, Feb. 13, the company will produce "The Man in Half Moon Street" by Barry Lyndon. This is said to be the first production of the play in this country.

Screen News

Robert Montgomery has been signed by Universal to co-star with Irene Dunne in "Unfinished Business," comedy, which Gregory La Cava will produce and direct.

* * *

"Strawberry Blonde," the new James Cagney-Olivia de Havilland picture, has been edited and is scheduled for release next month. It was known on the stage as "One Sunday Afternoon" and, under that title, was made into a film in which Gary Cooper appeared. Rita Hayworth, Alan Hale, George Tobias, and Jack Carson play the principal supporting characters in the production, which was directed by Raoul Walsh.

* * *

Fay Bainter will make her first film under her new M-G-M contract when she appears in "Love Crazy," with William Powell and Myrna Loy.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," by Philip Barry, presented by the Theater Guild. Katharine Hepburn starred. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—
Concert by the Boston Society of Early Music. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:10, 5:40, 9:15. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 4, 7:30.

Fenway—
"Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Moore. 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. "Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan and Doris Davenport. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. Wendy Barrie. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"Bachelor Mother," Ginger Rogers and David Niven. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "Angel," Marlene Dietrich and Melvyn Douglas. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:25, 9:20. "Father's Son," John Litel and Frieda Inescort. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Burgess Meredith. 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:30, 10. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"Behind the News," Lloyd Nolan. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:45, 8:30. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Moore. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:30, 7:05, 9:50.

RKO-Boston—
"Forgotten Girls," 11:07 a. m., 1:56, 4:45, 7:34, 10:23. "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry. 9:30 a. m., 12:19, 3:08, 5:57, 8:46.

Scollay—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Burgess Meredith. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Training at the U. S. Naval Academy," "Hollywood's Picture People," "Skiing With Otto Lang at Sun Valley," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Flight Command," Robert Taylor. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:10, 4:55, 8:10.

Telepix—
"March of Time's Uncensored War Pictures," "Historic Virginia," "Mack Sennett Comedy," "The U. S. Mint," Disney's Mickey Mouse and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"King Kong," 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:40, 6:48, 9:50. "The Man Who Lived Twice," Ralph Bellamy and Isabel Jewell. 11:18 a. m., 2:23, 5:28, 8:33.

Uptown—
"Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:10, 4:35, 8:20. "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 2:55, 6:38, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," 2. Evenings at 6:40-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Dispatch From Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "Money and the Woman." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:00 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Romance of the Rio Grande." 1:50, 4:55, 8. "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 3:19, 7:24, 9:29.
Cleveland Circle: "Love Thy Neighbor." Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Father is a Prince," Grant Mitchell. "Street of Memories," John Maguire and Guy Kibbee. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," Robert Donat and Greer Garson. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Room Service," with the Marx Bros. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Charter Pilot," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:23, 9:23. "Blackout." Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "Meet the Missus." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:20, 9:25. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 3:42, 6:45, 10:04. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:50, 8:13.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:15, 9:25. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 1:38, 7:48.
Park: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Charter Pilot." 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Cherokee Strip." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 3:01, 8:15. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:53, 6:50, 10:33.
Hyde Park: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. "Seventeen," Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. 2:30, 8:15. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN — Granada: "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins and Claude Rains. 2:05, 6:21, 8:37. "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:25, 6:41, 9:57.
Mystic: "Romance of the Rio Grande." Cesar Romero and Patricia Morison. 2, 7, 10. "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle and Roland Young. 3:15, 8:25.
Maplewood: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. "Money and the Woman." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Orpheum: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne and Robert Young. "Street of Memories," Lynn Roberts and Guy Kibbee. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:55, 8. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:10, 9:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 8. "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 3:51, 10:06.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayers and Lionel Barrymore. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "South of Suez." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "One Night in the Tropics," Nancy Kelly. 3:20, 9:20. "Give Us Wings," Dead End Kids. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayers and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Raymond Massey. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray and Rose Hobart.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray.
Strand: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. "Meet the Wildcat," Ralph Bellamy. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2, 6:30. Last complete show at 8.
Davis Square: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff. "Hot Steel." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Sandy Gets Her Man." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Margie," Tom Brown and Nan Grey. 2:18, 8:03. "Safari," Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:21, 9:08.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "So You Won't Talk," 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "The Man I Married," Francis Lederer and Joan Bennett. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Joan Bennett. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2:30 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. 3:28, 8:02. "Five Little Peppers in Trouble." Edith Fellows. 2:20, 6:50, 10:55.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—February 5, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney Points to South America As New Fashion Market

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In Who's Who, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney is listed as "capitalist," with a long string of directorates in tow. By the wildest stretch of the imagination none of his titles indicates the slightest relation to fashion. His interests seem as remote from what the well-dressed woman is about to wear, or the trends American fashion is to follow in future, as one of his powerful Pan-American "Stratoclippers" cruising the South American heavens might appear to some soft-eyed llama grazing below. Yet my interview with Mr. Whitney is scheduled under the head of "fashion."

As I waited in the thin silvery tower of the Chrysler Building for my appointment with this well-known figure in inter-American relations, I almost felt as though I might be a little "up in the air" myself. For rich photographic murals of rolling banks and deep canyons of clouds covered the walls of the room. Through the murals' clouds the shining glint of a clipper plane, bold and courageous, nosed its way. It seemed to typify the spirit of that great squadron of Pan American Airways clippers that weave bright sky patterns of good will so constantly these days between the United States and our South American neighbors.

Commandeered by Designers

Actually the connection between Mr. Whitney and the future of American fashions is not so hard to find, what with every fashion show bringing out some new bit of design that could come only from the rich heritage of ancient South and Latin American civilizations. With Paris incapacitated as a fashion center, America awakens to her own potentialities, and she is going after the Latin and South American fashion markets in a big way. Britain has already, in spite of bombs and battles, sent nine of her best fashion designers to that field, subsidized by the Government.

Mr. Whitney, happily unconcerned himself with the world of fashion, comes into the picture practically commandeered by the fashion designers because of his keen and comprehensive understanding of these delightful neighbors to the South. He has been an invaluable ambassador - at - large who has done much to knit friendly and cultural relations between the United States and countries south of us. His business has put him in close touch with Latin and South Americans, and he has taken the trouble to understand them.

Mr. Whitney, who founded Pan American Airways in 1927, is one of America's most experienced Pan-American pioneers. Slight, tall, thoughtful, distinguished in every line, he has no look of a pioneer, unless you chance upon a very direct and intent glance from a pair of intensely blue eyes. Then you know that he has an infinite capacity for getting things done, and seeing that they are done well.

Interest Must Be Mutual

No pioneer ever amounted to anything who didn't know the value of give and take. "Our interest in Latin America must be both ways," he said, as we plunged into the seething subject of fashions. "It is as necessary for us to show how their native costumes, for instance, can be adapted to our needs, as that they become interested in what we may have to offer them. We must take a genuine interest in them, as well as expect them to be interested in us.

"There are certain factors in the whole fashion business with Latin America that I feel are bound to give our fashion future there noticeable impetus. For one thing Latin Americans are very careful about their dress. They spend more time on their appearance than we do. It is a hot climate, and they are somewhat less strenuous than we are. Yet they do like American sport clothes, even though they do not go in for sports quite as actively as we do.

Seasonal Advantages

"Then there are great seasonal advantages," Mr. Whitney continued, "which should work out well in all countries around and below the equator. It is summertime there now. Our February is summertime in Brazil and the Argentine. The volume of clothes American designers and manufacturers plan for our Florida winter season, which is a comparatively small market, can be increased immensely by selling to this new market south of the equator.

"But," Mr. Whitney warned, "this whole business must be approached intelligently. And unless we go into it from the standpoint of benefiting these neighbors of ours as well as ourselves, unless endeavors along these lines are mutual, the whole program of promoting interest between us will not have any lasting effect."

Mr. Whitney was one of the first persons to come out publicly with the idea of what a permanent and understanding relationship between the Americas could mean. "Having been a great deal in South and Latin America," he stated, "I could see that need, and it fits in admirably with the whole scheme of affairs. There has in the past been a sad lack of understanding on their part of our good things, and the same lack of understanding of their good things on our part."

"How do you think we had best go about further improving the situation?" I asked.

Mr. Whitney looked toward the window reflectively, though at the moment the glorious view of Manhattan which must ordinarily have spread itself out like some fabulous fairy tale was completely obscured in a blanket of white fog.

Should Speak Spanish

"One of the most important things, I should say, is to speak the Spanish language. This company has always made it a point to send down to South America persons who can speak the language. This may not appear very important, but it is. It is a courtesy to the people there, and the people of the Latin and South American countries are very appreciative of courtesy. In fact, I would roughly say that one of the key things to think of in developing a better understanding between us is careful selection of representatives who are sent there. Our representatives' outstanding quality should be politeness."

"That is a word that you seldom hear nowadays, Mr. Whitney," I remarked.

Mr. Whitney smiled, I thought a bit quizzically. "It may seem a little thing, judging by today's standards," he replied, "but I would reiterate that politeness is absolutely essential. Spanish courtesy, the thoughtfulness of true gentility, is natural to these people. Never forget that they are extremely proud of their countries, their ancient culture and well-loved customs; and they are not desperately anxious to exchange them. They have ideas to give us. If our own commercial companies took a little more pains in selecting their representatives and made certain of their having even a slight knowledge of the Spanish language, it would be very helpful. Such care does make a very favorable impression. Patience and perseverance are also necessary qualities in those who represent us there.

Great Potential Market

"I believe," Mr. Whitney continued, "that low-priced and medium-priced American clothes will make a big hit in South America. Due to bad rates of exchange, South Americans cannot afford to pay in American dollars. If those who would appeal to this trade will concentrate on lower-priced clothes, they will be extremely successful. By inclination these people are very chic and take great trouble with their clothes. Those among them who previously depended on France offer a broad market for American fashions."

A graduate of Yale, Mr. Whitney served in the Flying Corps in the last World War. He has since devoted himself to forwarding the interests of Pan American Airways—with perhaps a single foray into the world of fashion, which, contrary to his modest claims, regards him as an outstanding ambassador.

A Felt and Lace Hat That Heralds the Spring

This purple felt halo, by Harryson, has the newest of spring hat trimmings. Irish lace partially faces the underbrim and curves down to hide ears and side hair. Purple felt reappears in the headband.

New Wool Labeling Will Be A Boon to Shoppers

By Lenox Dart
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's not so long ago that Mrs. Consumer had to be a shrewd trader to do her daily shopping without coming out on the very short end. If she wasn't careful she might, when she got home, find that her butter was half water, or that the pound of meat she had paid for actually weighed a lot less. That, however, was in the "dark ages." Today Mrs. Consumer is considered a very important person; the government is very solicitous of her well-being, determined to see that she is not cheated.

For many years the United States Government has been trying to prevent the subtlest form of cheating the public—misleading labeling. It takes only a few dishonest manufacturers to spoil it for all. To eliminate the few, the United States Government in 1906 passed the Pure Food and Drug Laws, which require the manufacturer to state the true ingredients of packaged foods and drugs. This was the beginning of the movement which has reached a new high point in the recent passage by Congress of a law which makes it mandatory for every woolen article sold in the United States to bear a label stating its true and exact content.

Important Feature

The important part of this law, which will go into effect next July, is that it requires manufacturers to tell us not only what fibers other than wool have gone into the making of the fabric, but to tell us also exactly what kind of wool is in the merchandise. The new labels must give us this information.

Oddly enough, few people seem to realize that two items both labeled "100 per cent wool" are not necessarily the same. One may be made entirely of new wool, while the other may contain a mixture of new and old, or reprocessed, wool. Although both of these garments are "all wool," one is inferior to the other.

What manufacturers call virgin wool is wool that has never previously been used; the individual fibers are long and resilient. Reclaimed wool (which manufacturers call "shoddy") is wool which has been previously used, and has been ground to a fibrous mass, then respun and rewoven.

Thus it is conceivable that one might buy a new coat which contained part of his old coat—that old coat which was sold to the junkman for a dime and later reclaimed and used in the manufacture of the new coat.

While the new law does not prohibit the use of reclaimed wool, it does make it mandatory that the consumer be informed of its presence in the garment. The superiority of new wool was rather dramatically presented to a congressional committee some time ago.

A Telling Exhibit

Mr. Curt E. Forstmann, one of the country's leading woolen textile authorities, exhibited three men's suits, which were alike in spinning, weaving, dyeing, and finishing. However, their contents differed—one was made of new wool entirely, one of half new and half reclaimed wool, and one of all reclaimed wool.

The suits were put under an abrasive machine with the following results: the new wool suit did not wear through until it had been rubbed 26,000 times; the half and half suit broke through after 16,000 rubs, and the all reclaimed wool suit was worn away after being rubbed 5,000 times. According to Mr. Forstmann's statement at the time, the rubbing 26,000 times is equivalent to wearing the suit several years; the other results are in relative proportion.

What difference, then, will the new law make to the average consumer? Will it raise the cost of woolen clothing?

The answer to the first question, of course, is that it brings the woolen pig out of the poke, into the open, and lets us see what we're buying, what we can expect for our money. To the second question statistics offered to the congressional committee considering the law suggest that merchandise made entirely of new wool need not be very much more expensive than that made of reclaimed wool.

Comparative Costs

According to Mr. Forstmann, new wool costs about 80 cents a pound; the average man's suit uses about three and a half pounds of wool. Reclaimed wool, it is said, averages about one-third the cost of new wool. Based on this, a suit made of reclaimed wool would cost about $1.87 less than a suit made of new wool.

Since all other costs in the production of garments are the same—whether new or old wool is used—it seems logical to expect that the passage of this law will give us more for our money.

Again It's Smart to Be Victorian

Enchantingly feminine and full of Victorian charm is this dress designed by Louise Barnes Gallagher. The leaf-green background is printed with tiny white bowknots and old-fashioned hoopskirted girls. The pleated ruffle makes a narrowed V at the waist and gives a peplum effect. The ruffle has a border of tiny hand-finished scallops with that "handwork look" characteristic of Miss Gallagher's clothes. The white sailor with the pleated grosgrain medallion is designed by Jeanne Tete. Both from Bonwit Teller.

Glamorous Garden Tones Enliven New Fabrics

By Elizabeth Catlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Color and plenty of it will be the vogue this spring, according to The Botany Worsted Mills, famous throughout the fashion world for their quality fabrics and classic weaves. In town as well as out, you will cultivate garden colors if you want to be truly chic. Botany has created fifty new tones to match those gay spring flowers that will soon be showing themselves throughout the countryside—reproduced them in fabrics for every type of costume.

As proof of how strongly American designers are taking to these new flower and plant colors, you have only to look at the new coats, suits, dresses and play clothes for spring. There is a dazzling choice of color no matter what flower you favor.

Foremost in popularity are the flower pinks, running from the very palest Peony and Petal to dusky Rose hues. Green has taken an upward turn in the last few weeks, and there doesn't seem to be a single designer that isn't showing Grass Blade, Bud, and Moss Green in one type of costume or another.

Wheat, and Tan Bark are also favorites. Forget-Me-Not, Bachelor Button, and Hydrangea blues will have great popularity used either in completely blue costumes, or in combination with other colors. Of course, the perennial Navy is good, as always, especially this year with so many styles stemming from patriotic themes.

Looking forward to summer, Botany predicts a continuance of greens. One of the smartest ideas is to link them with mustard tones of yellow or with other harmonious greens.

These lovely botanical colors come in a great variety of fabrics. Most popular are the sheer woolens, made so fine that their weight is actually less than that of many crepes. A coat, suit, or dress in a sheer woolen touches the scale so lightly that it never ceases to amaze people who mistakenly regard all woolens as slightly on the heavy side. For example, Botany's Ile de Lane, a wool and rabbit hair blend, is so light it can be worn right through the hot summer days. This, say the experts, is because the finer type of construction that you find in these sheers makes them non-conductive of heat.

Crepy fabrics in both sheers and heavies seem to have an edge on the smooth woolens this year. They are being used for suits and coats as well as for spring frocks. And street dresses in wool are really the last word for spring 1941.

Tumble Tweed, a nubbed material, is exceedingly popular, for it lends itself beautifully to the casual type of coat that's a wardrobe "must" for both town and country wear. Covert cloth has taken the fancy of designers and is heavily in demand. Better than other fabrics it adapts itself to the patriotic and semi-military styles, for it has the superb tailoring qualities that are needed for the precision work necessary in maculine-influenced fashions. Natural, khaki color, gray, and slate blue are the colors being used. Patriotic emblems and colors relieve them from any drabness and give them the final crack-regiment smartness they require.

Light woven flannels are never out of fashion, no matter what the season. This year they are playing an increasingly important part in the sports picture.

Have You a Dull Room to Rejuvenate? Then Transform It With Color

By Elaine Drake
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps a room, which has served you well for several years, suddenly seems dull. Yet its furnishings are suitable for your activities; they are comfortable and still in excellent condition. What can you do about it?

Refurnishing would be an extravagant way of solving a simple problem. A simpler solution is to revive the weary room with lovely color. Changing the color scheme of your walls, woodwork, and ceiling may give your tired room such a lift that nothing more will be necessary. But if, after that has been done, your room still looks a little faded, changing the color of the draperies also will certainly restore the original freshness of the room. It is not necessary to purchase new draperies if your old ones are in good condition, for dyeing is satisfactory and more economical.

By this time you may be so delighted over the rejuvenation of your listless room, that you are tempted to continue the metamorphosis by slip-covering the upholstered furniture, bleaching or dyeing the floor covering, and even allowing yourself the small extravagance of some new accessory, such as a colorful lamp shade. Thus—by the introduction of carefully chosen color—you can transform a dreary room into a radiant place.

Paint the Offending Pieces

Beautiful color is so beguiling that it can vanquish the ugliness of clumsy furniture, or the awkwardness of a group of unrelated furniture. If a room is displeasing for one of these reasons, harmony can be attained by painting the offending pieces in the wall color so that they fade into the background, and by slip-covering the upholstered furniture in just one lovely color, or in several skillfully blended or contrasted colors. A striking picture of uniformity can be obtained by installing multicolored striped draperies and having each slip cover repeat one color of the stripes.

If you decide to reduce your budget by moving to a lower floor in your apartment house, don't be discouraged when the new apartment seems too dreary to be livable. A warm soft gold color on the walls and ceiling will help resolve the gloomy shadows into a glowing illusion of sunlight.

And if you have to give up a view of some greenery for a close-up of a brick wall, you can still coax the garden spirit back into your room with chintz draperies that glow with climbing blossoms. Should you love color, pattern, and the outdoor feeling well enough, you can make your whole room a bower by covering both walls and ceiling with a flowered wallpaper to match your chintz draperies.

Even a long dark tunnel of a hall can be changed into a gay arbor by using plaid wallpaper above the chair rail and on the ceiling. And when the dark upholstery of the chairs is concealed by chintz slip covers with a morning glory design, the dreary hall becomes a garden spot.

By the simple scheme of applying a colorful wallpaper border at the picture moulding or on the door and window trim, you can stir the sluggishness of apartment - house - blonde walls into an attractive setting. In fact, it is nothing short of miraculous how a touch of well-chosen color lifts mediocrity into distinction.

You can achieve a dramatic effect with color if you paint your floor a brilliant hue; and if you are of great courage, try painting your ceiling to match. One lovely room with chartreuse green walls and woodwork has an eggplant ceiling to match the eggplant carpet. This is a setting for a vivid personality, and not for the timid. And only the brave will dare use flowered wallpaper on their floor (shellacked) to match the flowered wallpaper on their ceiling.

Clever Accents

When color takes a hand, even closets assume significance, for they may become clever accents to the color scheme of the room. If the room is very small, or if there are several closets, it is safer to paint them the same color as the room, but it is possible to enhance the beauty of a room by making the closet a dramatic accent of contrasting color.

Annoying discrepancies in the interior architecture of a room can be literally blotted out with color. For instance, a small apartment-house bathroom may be so broken up with projections and sinkages that the effect is really disturbing. The very smallness of the room seems to crowd these irregularities of construction upon you. Here a dark paint used on the walls and ceiling, such as a lovely leaf green, will not only completely blot out the disturbing effect of the irregularities, but will actually produce a smart background for accessories.

The chill of a white tile bathroom challenges the most ingenious decorator, but even white tiles can be smartly ignored by using a rich dark color on the walls and ceiling and repeating this color in the accessories. Another simple way to bathroom smartness is to leave the walls white like the snowy tiles and paint the ceiling a deep color—midnight blue, for instance—to match the accessories.

The white tiles of a kitchen can also be utilized as a foil for a brilliant dash of color. Cherry red would be tempting, for what is gayer than a red and white kitchen? It is really surprising what a stunning effect a small expenditure can produce in the kitchen. With white walls as a background, just add red and white cottage curtains and black linoleum with a red and white feature strip, and you have a perfect setting for your white enamel kitchen units.

Let us rejoice that we can transform the appearance of our homes with color.

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THE AIR TONIGHT is laden with new perfumes. Rain has fallen throughout most of the day, and every plant and shrub on the mesa is exhaling some spicy, pungent aroma. The essences, distilled within them by months of heat and dryness, are now released.

The sand is soft and yielding under foot. We walk in silence. The crunch of gravel that ordinarily accompanies our steps is stilled.

Fog and cloud enshroud the mountains. Our horizon, usually so sharp and well-defined, has vanished. Because no earthy barrier arises to bound our vision, we seem to walk in limitless space.

Above a pearly ceiling the moon is shining. Its gentle light, refined and softened as through a filter, gleams shadowlessly about us. The liquid, golden sunlight of our clear days has been supplanted by a filmy enveloping screen of silver.

The long-awaited rain has come, the rain the Indians pray for, the rain the ranchers count upon to fill their wells and provide fodder for their cattle. The arid earth received it, at first, inhospitably. The opening torrential downpour seemed to take our mesa by surprise. The rocks and sand turned a hard, sun-baked, resistant shoulder to the unaccustomed moisture. Rebuffed, the water halted its downward course. Unable to penetrate the unyielding soil, it ran away in rivulets, carrying surface dust and pebbles with it, and cutting sharp little gullies in the surface of the plain.

Rivulet joined with rivulet, until a raging torrent was roaring down the canyon, clawing at steep earthen banks, and pulling some of them down into the turgid flood. As we drove to the village this afternoon, pools hub-deep lay across the road; and here and there a yellow stream of mingled sand and water flowed across the paving, wearing it away in jagged patterns at the edges. The highway to Palm Springs, they say, is closed.

The first hard downpour was followed by gentle, steady rain that continued hour after hour. Gradually the metallic surface of the ground was softened, and the precious drops began to seep into the sand. The strata beneath the surface are being converted into a reservoir, storing up for future need thousands upon thousands of gallons of this priceless moisture.

* * *

We shall see the fruit of this soon. Hidden in these sands are countless seeds and roots, awaiting the advent of this timely shower. Within three or four weeks, across acre upon acre of the desert floor will stretch a cover of wild verbena, carpeting mile after mile of sandy flatland and rolling dune with rosy purple blossoms. A myriad bees will drowse among them, and combs will soon be filled with desert honey.

The fronds of date palms, as we drove through the gardens on our homeward way this afternoon, were washed clean of dust; they gleamed more brightly than before. Waxy leaves of grapefruit and tangerine trees seemed to have been given a scrubbing and a polish. The earth beneath the trees, often so gray and colorless, was black with moisture. The miracle of rain had within a few hours transformed the landscape.

The paloverde's smooth green bark, its dusty overcoat removed, shone like polished bamboo. The tamarisk's filmy foliage was all bespangled with dewy drops, that dripped upon us as we passed beneath.

* * *

There was a quarter of an hour, in mid-afternoon, when the rain seemed on the point of passing. A narrow rift of blue appeared over the southern mountains, a turret window into the empyrean. Gray clouds became impaled upon the jagged, rocky hills that rise from the borders of our mesa, and were torn to ribbons. They floated in tattered wisps across the face of higher peaks beyond, saturated with light and forming a lacy veil that dimmed the aquiline features of the ridge behind them. That range, on most days, is a ridge of brass, reflecting from a hard, barren surface the molten brightness of the sun. In its rainy-day accessories, it was hardly to be recognized.

But the rain did not end. The clouds, though combed to pieces by the crags, drew together again before sunset, blotting out the mountain world from view. Throughout the day, we have had no glimpse of the highest peaks, San Jacinto and San Gorgonio; but we know that, when they can be seen again, they will sparkle in a new and shining blanket of fresh snow. There is a coolness in the air that foretells it. Their wide slopes of virgin white, their pine forests pricking the snowfields with spikes of darkest green, will tower above us.

* * *

When the sun comes back, as it will do tomorrow or next day, it will bathe us again in its warm light. We shall play tennis, or swim in the Club pool, or seek shelter under awnings from the sun's noonday warmth. But high above us will linger fields of snow, a reminder of the rain that came to us on the desert floor, but fell as snow at higher altitudes.

There will be other rains, no doubt, before the winter passes. Each will make its contribution to the invisible underground storage reservoir. Deep-rooted trees and shrubs will burrow far into the sands to drink of its coolness through the torrid summer. The ranchers will sink more wells to draw upon its bounty for new gardens of dates, grapefruit, and tangerines. Here and there a cotton field, a vineyard, a fig orchard, or a truck garden will prosper through its beneficence.

The rain has come. The desert soon will blossom as the rose.

SONYA MICHELL MILLER

The Fairy Room

WE HAD already discovered that days at anchor had to be declared regularly aboard a thirty-six-foot boat. We declared one the next day. The motor required attention. Laundry must be done ashore. And we wanted to explore the river. . . .

While the skipper worked on the motor that afternoon Bobs and I explored the shore. At the foot of the falls I found a pool so lovely I became inspired, although by nature I am not a fervent laundress. It lay in a setting of thick foliage. Sunlight filtered through the delicate green of broad-leaved maple and formed a lacery overhead. The pool's clean granite sides were mossy-edged and adorned with flowers. . . .

Bobs deserted me for a grotto. It was the first of a large collection of mossy retreats she discovered in many harbors. Tall five-finger ferns concealed the entrance to a fairy room hidden beneath a huge spreading cedar. The ground was carpeted in brown needles and the retreat was dim and cool. At the rear a broad cedar root, upholstered in thick moss, formed a low couch from which one expected to see a wood nymph spring. A single shaft of sunlight picked out and made translucent the tender green of a thick clump of maiden hair.

"See," Bobs said. "They've even put in flowers."

Then I knew that I was trespassing in the world of the little people. Red huckleberries and laundry pools belonged to my age. I returned to them, and as I looked back I saw Bobs pull the fern door shut behind me.—From "Three's a Crew," by KATHRENE PINKERTON. (New York: Carrick & Evans.)

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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly, in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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With an Artist In Mexico

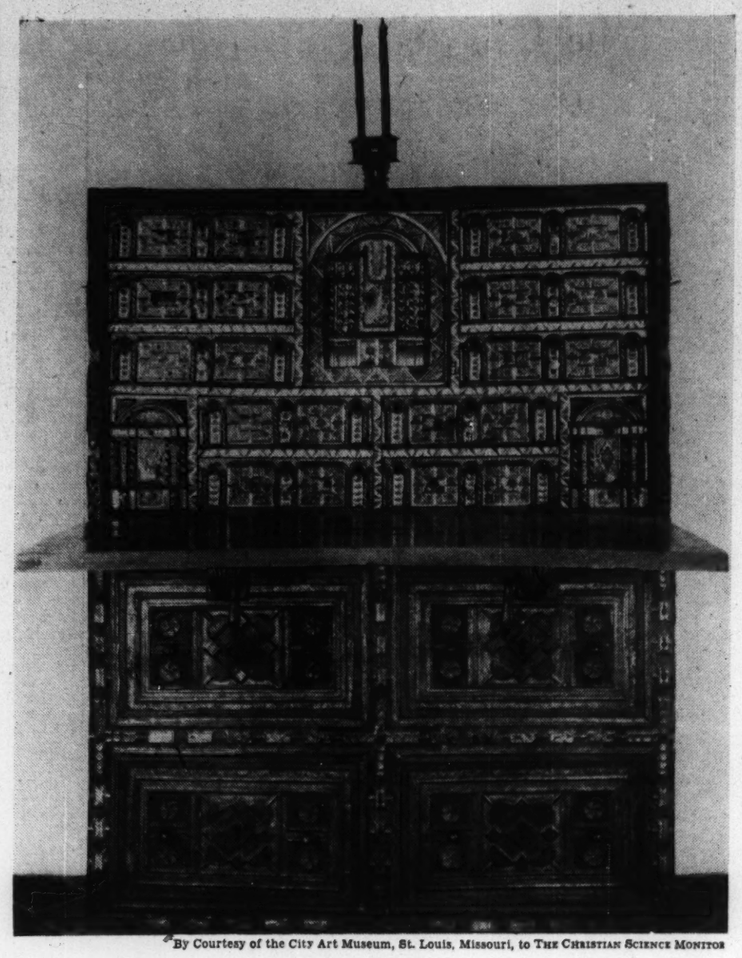
MARKET DAY in Yalalag dawned clear, and for this we were duly thankful, as it was the day that would bring out the village women in their best finery and attract many others from remote hill towns. On our way to breakfast we saw that the plaza was filling rapidly with vendors. . . .

Shifting masses of white were formed by snowy *huipiles* of the Yalaltecas; black by their *rebosos*, raven hair, and imposing *rodetas*, or headdresses; and color by decorative touches, produce, and merchandise and the costumes of the visiting Mixe women. The Mixes, who speak no Spanish and seldom venture nearer to civilization than Yalalag, wear a bloused knee-length skirt, a heavy collar of blue and white beads and a thick circular headdress of vivid red wool. It is a strange, rather than a beautiful, costume. . . .

The dress of the Yalaltecas is the simplest and loveliest in all Mexico. It is composed of two garments—a three-quarter length underskirt with a faint lateral tan stripe, and a loose-fitting overtunic of pure white cotton of a heavy, firm, and intricate weave, hanging in classical lines to below the line of the knee. The neck opening is in the form of a V before and behind and at the points are horizontal twists of gay-colored silk with tassels drooping to a length of a foot or more. The bottom hem is finished with colored silk embroidery, and some of the finest tunics have touches of rich needlework up the sides or over the shoulders.

But what gives the costume its amazing barbaric dignity is the *rodeta*. This is a double coil of deep black wool yarn bound in some mysterious way with the hair and twisted in a gigantic braid on top of the head. This striking black headdress worn with glistening white is literally a *tour de force*. It took Petra, who posed for me that afternoon, fully two hours to arrange her *rodeta*.

All morning, to the vast entertainment of a circle of Indian children, I filled a sketch book with notes of the market.—From "Mexican Frieze," by ADDISON BURBANK. (New York: Coward McCann.)



By Courtesy of the City Art Museum, St. Louis, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SPANISH VARGUENO

THE VARGUENO FIRST appeared in the fifteenth century. Unlike the hutch, its face is hinged at the bottom so that the cover falls forward. As it rests horizontally, the cover divides the upper and lower sections. When the vargueno is closed, it looks like a walnut box which has handles on the side and hinges on the front. Inside this chest-like cabinet are a number of small drawers and compartments, and when the cover is down it can be used for a writing desk. The vargueno cabinet was common in Spain and is not found elsewhere.

The hardware on the vargueno is ornamental and the metal often gilded. Hinges, bolts, and locks were made to serve as embellishments. The interior in the upper section is even more luxuriously decorated in architectural motives inserted with bone, gilded and painted. The design is executed in the Churrigueresque style named for an architect of Salamanca, José Churriguera. There are several vargueno cabinets in America, and some beautiful examples are to be found in the museum of the Hispanic Society of America in New York City. This outstanding specimen is in the Hispano-Moresque Gallery in the City Art Museum of St. Louis.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Horses on the Mountains

There are four horses going to the mountains,
To the high mesas with wind in their manes;
Picking their way, delicate and deliberate,
They leave far below them the flat and parching plain.

Here the eagle's shadow moves across their pathway,
Here the mountain lion holds his rocky lair,
But springtime moves within them, the tender grass is growing
On the high mesas in the cool mountain air.

Horses on the mountains, shadows on the cloud-banks,
A neigh that joins the thunder, lightning in wild eyes—
See, it is the springtime; the four horses feel it,
And climb the stairs of rock to be nearer to the skies.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

"The natural order of heaven"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN UNQUESTIONING OBEDIENCE to the divine behest, Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, healed the sick and the sinful, and raised the dead. His deeds and his precepts were at variance with customary human views. Yet the unfailing success which attended his endeavors must indicate, even to the skeptic, that his words and works were blessed by divine sanction, even the law of God, which transcends mere human opinions and material mandates. The Master's healing ministry was divinely natural; and so conscious was he of his at-one-ment with God, good, that any other course, although in line with human belief, would have been unnatural—yea, impossible—for him to follow.

Even so today, those who are willing to turn unreservedly to God for guidance may prove the present availability of divine protection and support. In order to do this, one must discard trust in or fear of material conditions, and, imbued with the spirit of unquestioning obedience to God with which the Way-shower was so richly endowed, seek not one's own but the Father's will.

An unparalleled example in modern times of the practicability of this procedure is found in the life of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Having received healing, through spiritual means alone, from the effects of an injury caused by an accident which medical opinion had declared would prove fatal, Mrs. Eddy says of herself on pages 24 and 25 of "Retrospection and Introspection," "I then withdrew from society about three years,—to ponder my mission, to search the Scriptures, to find the Science of Mind that should take the things of God and show them to the creature, and reveal the great curative Principle,—Deity."

That her search for the "great curative Principle,—Deity," was successful has been proved beyond all doubt, for Christian Science has, since its discovery in 1866, brought healing to multitudes throughout the world. That health, prosperity, freedom are the "things of God" which man possesses by reflection, is being proved by Christian Scientists in every land.

A student of this Science, who for many years had lived in unhappy surroundings, was suddenly offered a position about three thousand miles from her home. Her first inclination was to accept the offer immediately, but her study of Christian Science had taught her to turn to God for divine guidance in solving the problems that presented themselves to her. Turning humbly to Mind, she shut out the human argument that this was an opportunity to find peace and happiness in new surroundings, and allowed her consciousness to be filled with spiritual truth. She realized that in her true selfhood she was beloved of God; that He was her only real Parent, with whom she dwelt in "a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." As she strove to be so at home in this "building of God" that material conditions had no power to influence her, her answer came, and she declined the offer of new employment. One who knew of the opportunity, and also of the unhappy material condition from which the move seemed to offer release, attempted to dissuade the student from remaining at home, but the Scientist's earnest desire to obey God alone, protected her from even momentary regret.

In less than a year's time the student was suddenly released without any human effort on her part from the false sense of bondage, and happily established in her own home. No miles were traveled, no new location was sought in bringing about this healing. But the spiritual progress made in seeking to do God's will, literally lifted this Christian Scientist out of discord and sorrow into an atmosphere replete with love and spiritual understanding.

Such occurrences are not uncommon in Christian Science. But in order to experience such divinely natural manifestations of Love's tender care for its creation, one must be willing to forsake merely human planning and desires, and abandon oneself completely to the will of the Father. Such abandonment is not difficult when once one learns to view the solution of problems from the standpoint of the allness of God, good. Surely we are not subordinate to error, since, as the Apostle Paul said, "we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works" (Ephesians 2:10). Thus evil's apparent potency lies only in the human belief in it.

Many are those who long to be able to meet and overcome the difficulties which human experience presents. And many have been the plans and theories advanced in order to achieve this goal. But the fact remains that in order to do this one must recognize that since human conjecture and mortal advice proceed from the false belief in many minds, they can never agree as to the method by which one may live most happily and successfully. The scientific understanding that there are not many minds, but that there is one infinite Mind, God, who governs the spiritual universe, including man, enables the seeker for Truth to live in unquestioning obedience to God's law of Love. Referring to "the definitions of material law," which "portray law as physical, not spiritual," Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 118), "They contradict the divine decrees and violate the law of Love, in which nature and God are one and the natural order of heaven comes down to earth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"EL ORDEN NATURAL DEL CIELO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN OBEDIENCIA SIN RESERVA al mandato divino, Cristo Jesús, el Guía, sanaba a los enfermos y a los pecadores, y resucitó a los muertos. Sus actos y sus preceptos no estaban de acuerdo con las opiniones habituales de los hombres. Y sin embargo, el éxito infalible que solía acompañar sus empresas debe probar hasta al hombre escéptico que sus palabras y obras eran bendecidas por la sanción divina, la ley misma de Dios, que trasciende meras opiniones humanas y mandatos materiales. El ministerio sanador del Maestro era divinamente natural; y él estaba tan consciente de su unidad con Dios, el bien, que cualquier otro curso, aunque hubiese estado de acuerdo con la mera opinion humana, hubiera sido poco natural—hasta se puede decir, imposible—para él.

Hoy en día, lo mismo, los que están dispuestos a volverse sin reserva hacia Dios, buscando dirección y guía, pueden demostrar que Dios está a nuestro alcance ahora mismo para proteger y mantenernos. Para poder hacer esto, uno tiene que eliminar tanto la confianza en condiciones materiales como el temor de ellas, y con el espíritu de obediencia sin reserva a Dios, del cual el gran Guía estaba dotado en medida tan abundante, buscar no la voluntad propia sino la voluntad del Padre.

Un ejemplo sin igual en nuestros tiempos modernos de una aplicación práctica de tal modo de proceder se encuentra en la vida de Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana. Habiendo encontrado exclusivamente por medios espirituales su curación de los efectos de un accidente, que el dictamen médico consideraba tan graves que ella estaba desahuciada, la Sra. Eddy dice de sí misma en las páginas 24 y 25 de su libro RETROSPECTION AND INTROSPECTION (RETROSPECCION E INTROSPECCION): "Después me retiré de la sociedad humana durante tres años,—para reflexionar sobre mi misión, para buscar en las Escrituras, para encontrar la Ciencia de la Mente, que tomaría las cosas de Dios y las enseñaría a Sus criaturas, revelando el gran Principio curativo,—la Deidad."

Ya no cabe duda de que su busca por el "gran Principio curativo,—la Deidad" haya tenido buen éxito, porque la Ciencia Cristiana desde su descubrimiento en el año 1866 ha traído curación a multitud de personas en el mundo entero. El que la salud, la prosperidad y la libertad son las "cosas de Dios" que el hombre posee por medio de la reflexión, se demuestra por Científicos Cristianos en todos los países.

Una discípula de esta Ciencia, que por muchos años había vivido en un ambiente muy infeliz, de pronto se vió en la posibilidad de aceptar una posición a una gran distancia de su casa. Su primer impulso fué de aceptar la oferta inmediatamente, pero su estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana le había enseñado a volverse hacia Dios, buscando dirección divina para la solución de los problemas que se le presentasen. Recurriendo con humildad a la Mente divina, excluyó el argumento humano de que esta era una ocasión para encontrar paz y felicidad en un ambiente nuevo, permitiendo que su conciencia se llenara con verdad espiritual. Comprendió que en su individualidad verdadera era la hija bien-amada de Dios, y que éste era su único Padre verdadero, con el cual vivía en una "casa no hecha de mano, eterna en los cielos." Cuando se esforzó a contentarse de tal manera con esta "casa no hecha de mano", que las condiciones materiales no tenían poder para influenciarla, recibió, por decirlo así, una inspiración divina, y rehusó aceptar la oferta de un empleo nuevo. Una persona que supo de la oportunidad y también de las condiciones materiales tan desafortunadas, de las cuales la nueva posición parecía ofrecer liberación, trató de disuadirla de su intención de quedarse en casa; pero su deseo sincero de obedecer sólo a Dios la protegió hasta de sentimiento momentario.

En menos de un año la discípula fué libertada sin ningún esfuerzo suyo de aquel sentimiento erróneo de esclavitud, y se halló establecida muy felizmente en un hogar propio. No anduvo ningunas millas ni buscó ningún lugar nuevo, para llevar a cabo esta curación. Pero el progreso espiritual que se había hecho al tratar de cumplir la voluntad de Dios, actualmente elevó a esta discípula de la Ciencia Cristiana por encima de la discordia y de la depresión a una atmósfera llena de amor y de entendimiento espiritual.

Experiencias de esta clase son frecuentes en la Ciencia Cristiana. Pero para experimentar manifestaciones divinamente naturales de la solicitud del Amor divino por su creación tales como éstas, uno tiene que estar dispuesto a abandonar planes y deseos meramente humanos, y confiarse completamente a la voluntad del Padre. Esto no es difícil, si uno aprende a buscar la solución para todos los problemas desde el punto de vista de la totalidad de Dios, el bien. Por cierto que no estamos subordinados al error, puesto que somos, según nos dice el apóstol San Pablo, "hechura suya, . . . creado en Cristo Jesús para las buenas obras" (Efesios, 2:10). Así que la aparente potencia del mal descansa exclusivamente en la creencia humana.

Muchos son los que desean ardientemente vencer las dificultades con que la experiencia humana les confronta, y multiples son las teorías que se han desarrollado para lograr esta meta. Pero queda un hecho que para hacer esto, no pueden ponerse nunca de acuerdo con respecto al método que hay que emplear para vivir felizmente y tener éxito en la vida, puesto que todas las conjeturas humanas y todas las recomendaciones mortales proceden de la creencia errónea en muchas mentes. El entendimiento científico de que no hay muchas mentes sino sólo una Mente infinita, Dios, que gobierna el universo espiritual, incluso el hombre, capacita al que busque la Verdad a vivir en obediencia sin reserva a la ley divina del Amor. Refiriéndose a "las definiciones de la ley material", que "describen la ley como física y no espiritual," la Sra. Eddy dice en la página 118 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Contradicen los decretos divinos y quebrantan la ley del Amor, en la cual la naturaleza y Dios son una misma cosa, y el orden natural del cielo desciende a la tierra."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Telling a Story in Music

THE FOUR Ballades of Chopin are amongst his greatest works. As in the Scherzos we here see in him the creator of a new type. It is generally believed that Chopin owed the inspiration of these works to the poems of the Polish poet Mickiewicz.

There is not in them the same personal revelation that there is in the Scherzi, nor have they the exclusively national Polish feeling of the Polonaises; these Ballades are more universal, more broadly human. The kernel of each is distinctly a legend; there is a story, a narrative to be expressed, and more than one commentator has postulated as necessary that a performer must have a definite idea of the story he thinks the music conveys before he can give a clear and consistent rendering of it.

Rubinstein, who had a very definite story in mind which he found expressed in the Ballade in F major, was, however, careful to insist that a performer must not be fettered to any particular interpretation. He said: "I am for the to-be-divined, and to-be-imagined, not for the given programme of a composition; I am convinced that every composer writes not merely notes in a given key, tempo, and rhythm, but, on the contrary, encloses a mood . . . in his composition, in the rational hope that the interpreter and hearer may apprehend it. Sometimes he gives his composition a general name as a guide, and more than this is not necessary, for an extended programme of emotion is not to be reproduced in words."—From "A Handbook to Chopin's Works," by G. C. ASHTON JONSON. (New York: Scribner.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1941

Car Insurance Rates Attacked In Committee

Flat-rate system urged in 18 almost identical bills filed this year in Bay State Legislature.

Unless the Legislature makes compulsory liability insurance rates more uniform throughout the State, opponents of the system may eventually force its repeal, Senator Eugene H. Giroux (D), of Somerville, told the Legislative Committee on Insurance today as he led a group of legislators and citizens urging a flat rate system.

Immediately, John W. Downs, legislative counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, warned that establishment of a flat rate would jeopardize the entire compulsory insurance system because the courts would decide that a uniform rate "would take property without due process of law."

Mr. Downs explained that under a uniform rate a company in Boston would be forced to write compulsory liability insurance below the cost of protection.

18 Bills Filed

Ever since 1927, when the compulsory law was adopted, bills have been submitted for a flat rate, meeting strenuous opposition from legislators in low rate districts. This year 18 almost identical bills were submitted for a flat rate.

Senator Giroux warned that the general assault on compulsory insurance is increasing every year and in time the opponents may be strong enough to repeal the law unless the rates are made more equitable. He favored retention of compulsory insurance, but on a flat rate.

Irving M. Cohen, representing the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, favored a uniform rate, as did Victor E. Tunberg of Somerville, representing the Massachusetts Automobile Better Rate Association.

Fraudulent Claims

Mr. Tunberg said many fraudulent claims result from the fact that some motorists must pay unfairly high rates. Consequently, some try to balance the high cost of insurance by getting substantial accident claims.

Several other representatives from the Boston metropolitan area were recorded in favor of a uniform rate.

Mr. Downs said that the present average automobile insurance in Massachusetts is $31.97. He asked the committee: "Is it equitable, just, reasonable and non-discriminatory for the motorists in 308 cities and towns to be forced to pay higher rates so that the car owners in the remaining 43 municipalities can get a lower rate?"

He pointed out there are more cars in the zones with present rates below the State average than there are in zones with rates above the average.

Further Study Is Urged On Old Colony Service

The Legislature was today asked to appropriate $10,000 and continue in operation the special commission studying South Shore rail service.

Senator Jarvis Hunt (R), North Attleboro, chairman of the special commission, told the Legislative Committee on Transportation today that the reorganization of the New Haven under bankruptcy laws still obscures the future of the Old Colony division and that more time is needed by his commission to follow developments and make recommendations. His plea was unopposed.

Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight about 18 degrees; warmer Thursday; moderate northwest winds becoming light variable tonight and shifting to southwest Thursday morning.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer Thursday.

Maine: Fair and somewhat colder in the north portion tonight becoming cloudy with rising temperatures Thursday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday cloudy in the north, fair in the south portion; rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast: Eastport to Block Island: Moderate northwest winds diminishing tonight, becoming moderate southwest Thursday; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Block Island to Hatteras: Gentle to moderate northwest winds tonight becoming southwest and increasing on Thursday; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	21	20	New Orleans	47	
Chicago	21	20	New York	22	20
Denver	21	20	Norfolk	23	20
Kansas City	30	30	Philadelphia	22	20
Los Angeles	56	54	St. Louis	32	31
Miami	62	60	Washington	22	22
Minneapolis	27	26			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Feb. 5.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:58 p. m.; height 7.6 feet.
Thursday, 6:21 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:32 p. m.

Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1941, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Community Defense

While our Nation is preparing to defend itself against possible enemies from without, we must not overlook the more insidious and dangerous enemies within—those evil social conditions that undermine morale, destroy character, encourage disloyalty, and imperil the American way of life. More than ever before we must build up our first and strongest line of defense—strong, courageous, intelligent, high-minded, and liberty-loving citizens.

This is primarily a community job. Hence, the theme of the Greater Boston Community Fund 1941 Campaign is: "DEFEND YOUR COMMUNITY NOW."

More than 200 human-service agencies, serving the 46 cities and towns of Metropolitan area, will participate in the 1941 Campaign, to be conducted from Jan. 18 through Feb. 5. The Campaign goal of $4,883,000.00 is the minimum required to do the most necessary work, and should be generously oversubscribed. Charles Francis Adams is President of the Greater Boston Community Fund, and Henry R. Guild is General Chairman of its 1941 Campaign.

Aid Given Without Discrimination

Just as men and women of all parties, races, and creeds unite to conduct the Community Fund Campaign, so do the Fund agencies minister to all, without distinction as to race or creed. They render service free or at less than cost to persons who honestly cannot pay full rates.

Last year Community Fund agencies aided 42,233 families, helping them to achieve self-support and preventing breakdowns of home life. The agencies gave 107,970 meals and 56,414 nights' lodgings to homeless men; helped 10,996 needy persons to obtain justice through legal aid; aided 20,815 travelers and runaways; gave 173,850 days' care in homes for the aged; gave special protection, care, and guidance to 13,112 children; enrolled 25,242 men, women, and children in settlement house classes and groups for wholesome work, play, study, and citizenship training; and enrolled 97,222 young men and women in the character-building activities of youth agencies.

Serve Large Population Area

Those receiving this service lived in 46 cities and towns of Greater Boston. The constructive and preventive work done by these agencies makes this whole Metropolitan territory a more wholesome, stable, and prosperous community in which to live.

About 75 of these organizations are members of community chests in Arlington, Belmont, Cambridge, Dedham, Hingham, Lexington, Needham, Newton, Watertown, Wellesley, and Winchester. These chests join their appeals with that of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

In any thickly populated metropolitan area there is special need for the improvement of social conditions and for the provision of opportunity for better living. The Community Fund offers the most efficient and effective way yet devised for financing organizations and institutions devoted to this vital endeavor. These agencies, providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society and create better living conditions for all.

The Community Fund and its agencies represent democracy in action; religion at work.

The Campaign management encourages the making of budgeted subscriptions, payable quarterly or monthly, since by this method contributors may more easily discharge what they feel to be their full financial obligation to the vast program of social and community services supported by the Fund.

Extension of Civil Service For County Workers Urged

Elimination of political patronage and official "shakedowns" of employees in county government by placing county workers under civil service was urged today by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Civil Service.

The bill filed by the Federation was one of several designed to improve County Government, reduce its costs and to curtail some powers which county rings now exercise to their political advantage.

Shortly after the resignations of John F. Dowd and John Patrick Connolly, Sheriff and Clerk of the Superior Court for Civil Business in Suffolk County respectively, under fire of charges of job-selling and other graft activities, the Federation started its studies which led to its remedial legislative proposals.

Competitive Examinations

Mr. MacDonald told the Committee today that "it is time Massachusetts threw open the front door of employment in county government to any individual who proves his worth in a free, fair, competitive examination.

"Nearly 60 years ago, Massachusetts adopted the first civil service law in America. Today, civil service has become the accepted cornerstone of sound administration, and yet county government in Massachusetts, three centuries old and weighted down with the tradition of the spoils system, fights against this move for a square deal in public service."

Anticipating the proposal of county officials that the Legislature give life tenure in office to present employees, without an examination, Mr. MacDonald said "that astounding proposal would only glorify the patronage system for it would freeze into office for life the present employees while leaving to county officials the power to continue to make appointments in return for political service rendered."

Cost Put at $5,000

The Federation Director estimated that approximately 2,600 county employees would come under civil service under the proposed bill and that the initial cost of putting the system into effect would not exceed $5,000.

Under the proposed measure present employees would be required to pass qualifying examinations to retain their posiitons. New appointees would be selected after competitive tests. The legislation exempts elected officials, judicial officers, department heads and deputy sheriffs.

Westfield to Get Stamps

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Agriculture Department announces that its stamp plan for distributing surplus food among needy families would be extended to Westfield, Mass., in about a month.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Twenty-fifth annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, at Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, Boston. Open until 11 p. m. Tomorrow 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Free public lecture on "The Polarity of Chinese Thought" by Serge Elisseeff, Professor of Far Eastern Languages at Harvard. Sponsored by the Chinese Students Club of Harvard University. In Room D, Emerson Hall, Harvard Yard, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Two Worlds in Conflict," by Dr. Edward R. Collier, Professor of History and Government at Boston University, under the sponsorship of the WPA Community Recreation Project. A musical program by the Massachusetts Male Chorus will follow. At the Brunswick Civic Club, 612-B Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Protecting the Public From Fraud" by Edward H. Spall, member of the Boston Better Business Bureau, sponsored by the WPA Community Recreation Project. At the Joseph H. Barnes School, Marion Street, East Boston, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "American Democracy: There She Stands," by Dr. Samuel W. Kramer, sponsored by the WPA Community Recreation Project. A musical program will follow. At the West End Health Center, 25 Blossom Street, Boston, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Enlarging" by Franklin L. Jordan, Associate Editor, American Photography. Third of a series sponsored by the Boston Camera Club at 351 Newbury Street, 8 p. m.

Thursday

At Gardner Museum, Concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45 p. m.

At Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Printmaking Processes" by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

Free public lecture on "Contemporary Crisis as the Decline of Sensate Phase of our Culture. Crisis in the Fine Arts" by Dr. Pitrim A. Sorokin, Professor of Sociology at Harvard University. Second in a series entitled "The Twilight of Sensate Culture," in Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 6 p. m. Tickets may be secured free by applying to the Curator of Lowell Institute, Boston Public Library.

Entertainment timetable: Page 8. Radio timetable: Page 12.

Hub Consulates Are Garrisons Of Democracy

Representatives play vital role in little nations' struggle to survive Nazi domination.

By Roland Sawyer
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Foreign consulates from Boston to San Francisco are playing a vital role today in the struggle of little countries of Europe to survive the wave of Nazi domination.

While evidences of this are found in almost any large seaport of the United States, here is what the little foreign garrisons—as the consulates may be termed—are doing in such a city as Boston:

Sending several hundred nationals of military age to Canada, where special armed forces are being trained for future service.

Keeping in close touch with the large foreign merchant marine now serving Britain.

Boosting morale of their peoples in numerous ways, including the upkeep of government and military pensions.

Norwegians Active

Among these garrisons of democracy, the Norwegian Consulate is perhaps the most active. Since last April the Consul, Bjarne Ursin, has been carrying on the struggle for Norway's independence. He has helped to send some 500 Norwegians of military age to Canada to a training camp where a foreign legion is being trained and armed for Britain.

He has helped, too, to send a lesser, undisclosed number to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where a naval training school is maintained to man the British-Norwegian merchant marine.

But perhaps Mr. Ursin's most valuable contribution lies in his continuous work with the Norwegian ships which come to Boston. An average of two of these Norwegian vessels visit this port each week and Mr. Ursin keeps in contact with them all.

Bolsters Morale

Sometimes the seamen, particularly the younger men, get restless. One of Mr. Ursin's jobs is to keep up their morale.

One suspects that Mr. Ursin does a great deal more for the merchant marine than he cares to discuss at this time. For his office might be described as on a war schedule. When the reporter asked for an interview his reply was: "Why, yes, but I can't tell you very much. We're at war, you know."

The same is true for the Consul of the Netherlands, N. G. VanVelzen. His desk is in the office of the Holland-America line. As you enter there is a long line of empty desks. A man at the far end of the empty room explains "our ships are busy but it is hardly like the old days." Would Mr. VanVelzen see the reporter? "Of course, but he won't talk. We're at war, you know."

That is the spirit you find at all the consulates of Europe's small countries in Boston. You find it with the Belgian Consul, the Danish, the French, the Swedish and the Swiss. Not all of these countries are at war, of course, but the same indomitable spirit pervades them all.

In Touch With Ships

Like the Norwegian Consul, Mr. VanVelzen keeps in close touch with Netherlands merchant ships. And like his colleague, Mr. VanVelzen has seen to it that every Netherlander of military age in New England has been sent to Canada to train in military service. In Holland's case, however, the number available was considerably smaller, only a handful.

As for Norman VonRosenvinge, the Danish Consul, the problem is quite different. Denmark, he believes, has perhaps 100 ships in the United States not now in use. Denmark and Britain could not agree last summer to a joint arrangement for maintaining the Danish merchant marine and the ships have been tied up in port ever since. Skeleton crews have been kept aboard and are being paid regularly from funds in America, just as, Mr. VonRosenvinge proudly noted, Danish bond payments are beign paid in this country.

At present three Danish ships are tied up in Boston. It might seem poor business, Mr. VonRosenvinge suggested, to keep these ships out of service. But until an agreement can be reached with the British—until the Danish flag can be flown on these ships, and other details worked out—the ships will stay in port. For, the Consul pointed out, the value of these ships increases with every British merchantman sunk by the Nazis. Meanwhile the Danish crews and captains who have left the ships are finding plenty of employment in the booming Panamanian merchant marine.

Swiss Exports

Of all the consulates, only one—Switzerland—could report the maintenance of prewar commerce in Boston. And this is not on a scale comparable to the days before September, 1939. Switzerland, according to Georges H. Barrel, still is sending watch parts and jewels to the United States. For the most part, these come out of Switzerland by air to Lisbon, Portugal, and then to the United States by boat or sometimes by plane.

At the rate of 30 cents a half ounce for trans-Atlantic air mail, the cost of shipping even small watch parts and jewels is substantial. But Mr. Barrel believes a considerable amount of these Swiss products do come to the United States by air. "For, after all," he added, "if Swiss jewels and parts should be cut off, the American watch industry couldn't run six months."

Of all the consulates in Boston, the French and the Belgian are least busy. François Briere, French Consul, is carrying on under circumstances understandably difficult. His chief function now is to keep up the morale of the French colony in New England. He is in constant touch with some 100 French professors in the colleges and universities and maintains more or less open house at the Consulate. Like his colleagues, the French Consul can do little to obtain information from France.

"For the most part," said M. Briere, "we are quietly watching developments and maintaining here a sort of 'House of France.'"

Dickens' Admirers Pay Annual Homage

By a Staff Photographer

David Copperfield Adventures Again

Dramatization of "David Copperfield" to be given at annual dinner Friday of Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship. Top, left to right: Edward F. Payne as "Uriah Heep"; Mrs. Wallace Starr King as "Mrs. Micawber"; Mrs. Livingston Stebbins as "Betsey Trotwood"; David E. Sprague as "Wilkins Micawber"; Livingston Stebbins as "Charles Dickens." Bottom: William Beers as "David Copperfield" and Miss Hazel Waltz as "Dora."

New Haven Road Shows Reversibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Thurman Arnold, the Nation's trust-buster, says he has a case against the New Haven Railroad—and he means business.

This was the story of the Assistant Attorney General's troubles as he related them—as calmly as possible—today:

"I started back to the Capital Monday night from New Haven. There were two cars put off on a siding there, one bound for Boston and one for Washington, but I didn't know either went any place but down here.

"I gave my ticket to the porter, who didn't notice it was marked for Washington. I had no more than gone to sleep than another passenger came to claim my berth, but he was finally placed in the upper. Still the ticket office or the porter hadn't noticed that I was riding to Boston on a Washington ticket.

"The climax came next morning when I woke up in Boston and you can be sure I felt like tearing my hair.

"There was much language back and forth between me and the railroad, and the ticket people started putting all the blame on the porter. I took the porter's side. Finally I took a plane back, though I lost a morning. Now I'm going to try and collect my train fare from the railroad."

The fare is $24.15.

Ten Fatalities In New Haven Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5—Fire which was confined to a single department on the third floor of the New Haven Quilt and Pad Company today caused fatal injuries to 10 employees. Twenty-four others working in the same department escaped.

Workers in the department were producing fluffed cotton for filling comfortables which the company was making for the United States Army. It was the second fire within two weeks at the defense plant.

The foreman, Isadore Donner, said it would have been possible for all to get out of the room immediately after the blaze started, but he believed some had returned for their coats or to fight the flames which spread quickly through bales of cotton.

Four agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, began investigations of the tragedy. The FBI entered the case along with the County Coroner, the Fire Marshal, and the New Haven police, because the firm was working on a government contract.

Mr. Donner said the factory, which is on Franklin Street, in the factory district, about a mile from the City's center, had been inspected at regular intervals. It was thoroughly gone over less than two weeks ago by insurance company and municipal officials following a small fire in an outside building, he added.

According to Mr. Donner, the fire may have started from a friction spark or static electricity. Firemen from nine companies responded and fought the blaze four hours.

'Boz' Returns to 'Boz-Town' On Feb. 7 for Anniversary

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Charles Dickens is once more on his way to "Boz-Town" as the New York wags of the eighteen-forties nicknamed the city which opened its arms with unprecedented hospitality to the famous British author.

He will arrive, as usual, on his anniversary, Feb. 7, at the Parker House. His voice may vary a little from year to year. Last year it sounded suspiciously like that of Frank W. C. Hersey. This year some will perhaps detect in it the sly joviality of Livingston Stebbins.

The fact remains, however, that he will be there in person to preside at the annual birthday dinner in the hotel ballroom, and to present a rather special "comic drama," as "Boz" himself would put it, acted by leading characters from "David Copperfield." Local ingenuity has been explored to produce the proper type of whiskers, which Mr. Stebbins will endeavor to keep out of the "wandering vegetable-dishes" of the Copperfield table.

He will, of course, wear a figured vest "on the flash order," which recalls the description by a reporter of the Worcester Egis, on Dickens's first visit to Boston, in 1842.

Quite a Lad, He Was

The "middle-sized person in a brown frock coat," he recorded, wore "a fancy cravat that concealed the collar and was fastened to the bosom in rather voluptuous folds with a double pin and chain. His proportions were well rounded and he filled the dress suit he wore. His hair was long and dark, grew low upon the brow, had a wavy kink where it started from the head and was naturally, or artificially corkscrewed."

His features, he stated, were well proportioned and "of glowing and cordial aspect." He wore a "shaggy great coat of bear or buffalo skin that would excite the admiration of a Kentucky huntsman."

Although Mr. Stebbins will be attired according to a portrait made during the second visit, in 1867, "Boz" was still something of a dandy and loved his fancy clothes. The Parker House remains the chief Dickensian landmark in Boston, for although it has been rebuilt in modern times, Room No. 166, on the second floor, known as the "Dickens Room," contains the original white marble mantelpiece and a large mirror which were were in the suite Dickens occupied in 1867, in the old hotel. Various photographs, letters and other Dickensiana decorate the walls

Back to a Past Era

It is expected that many Dickens admirers in addition to members of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship will attend the dinner on Friday in the hotel ballroom. The Rev. Warren Prince Landers, a former president of the Branch, will be toastmaster. Edward F. Payne, incumbent President, will play the part of "Uriah Heep." The stern "Miss Betsey Trotwood" will be impersonated by Mrs. Livingston Stebbins. Mrs. Harry Lee Bagley, for years an active Dickensian, will represent "Mrs. Gummidge," that "lone lorn creetur'" with whom "everythink goes contrairy." William Beers will be "David Copperfield," and Miss Hazel Waltz the charming "Dora," whom every one, of course, will hold responsible if the oysters are served unopened. Harrison Crofford will play that sturdy character, "Cap'n Dan'l Peggotty."

Nobody in Boston doubted for a moment that "Boz" would show up as usual this year. "The Dickensian," in its green quarterly cover, still comes regularly from 48 Doughty Street, where Dickens lived during his early married life, and where "Oliver Twist" was written. It comes from London with its gay discussion of "Dickens's First Experience As a Reporter," "The Mystery of the Marchioness," and so forth, but scarcely a word of war unless it be some short item such as, "Watts's Charity in Rochester (The House of the Seven Poor Travellers) owing to war conditions is not functioning as a refuge for six homeless men," or the brief statement in the report of a Fellowship conference, "Even today, in the midst of troublous times, we Dickens lovers find escape and peace in his pages."

Trade Schools Aid Bay State Defense Plans

Vocational institutions supply industries and Army with flow of skilled workers.

Telling the familiar story of Yankee skill and ingenuity, set to the accelerated tempo of the times, the Massachusetts Department of Education disclosed today how the Bay State has converted a $50,000,000 investment in vocational schools and equipment into one of the most vital cogs in the State's defense machinery.

With the Nation looking to Massachusetts machine shops and mills, factories and foundries for materials essential to national defense, the State was faced with the important task of finding skilled workers to man these plants at the increased rate demanded by mounting defense orders, according to a progress report issued by the Department.

State-aided trade schools of Massachusetts long have been the chief sources of young, trained workers for the manufacturing trades and with the shortage of capable workers daily becoming more acute industry looked to these schools to fill their needs.

Schools Meet Test

The schools were equal to the task and under the Massachusetts Vocational Training Program for National Defense thousands of workers are now being poured into the industrial ranks to take their place in a mighty civilian defense army.

This graphic story is told in a booklet issued by the Department of Education with the authorization of Commissioner Walter F. Downey.

By utilizing facilities already on hand, and by using vocational schools for night training of adults and young men beyond school age, the State Department of Education solved a serious problem.

To date, more than 7,500 men have received training in the 32 schools now operating in 26 Massachusetts cities and towns. Most of them have already taken places in vital private industries or in Government work at naval and military bases.

On Jan. 15, there were 137 programs in operation—54 pre-employment and 83 supplementary. The former, known as refresher courses to prepare workers for entrance into industries essential to national defense, the latter for upgrading workers already employed in defense industries.

More than 3,500 men are actually in training now—some of them attending midnight shifts which are being conducted in 24 schools. Indication of what industrial expansion is doing to the unemployed ranks is disclosed in the information that 1,800 of those placed in jobs have come from unemployed rolls.

At the Charlestown Navy Yard 275 men employed as machine helper-trainees will receive 44 weeks of training at East Boston, Hyde Park, and Mechanic Arts High Schools. They will attend classes 44 hours each week. In addition 28 Navy Yard employees are receiving instruction in welding at Wentworth Institute.

Courses for Cooks

For the United States Army the Springfield Trade School is training 50 enlisted men at a time, under command of commissioned officers, in blue print reading, work sketching, applied mathematics, bench work, and machine shop practice on modern machine tools. These men are from the Ordnance Department and are quartered at the Y. M. C. A. while at Springfield.

Even the culinary department of Uncle Sam's Army is being aided by the plan. At Camp Edwards the Vocational Division is training enlisted men from the 68th Coast Artillery as cooks and bakers. This service may be extended to men of the 26th Division.

Pilot Control Transfer Plan Is Protested

Shipping men are planning to attend a hearing at the State House tomorrow morning to voice vigorous opposition to proposed legislation to transfer the control of pilots for the Port of Boston from the Boston Marine Society to a State authority.

For more than a century pilot commissioners have been nominated by the Boston Marine Society, the Governor appointing them from these nominees. Shipping men today declared that the system has proven its value down through the years and that they do not want politics to be admitted to the pilot question.

The Foreign Commerce Club of Boston is among the opponents of the proposed change and is urging a large attendance of shipping men at the hearing. Rules and regulations governing pilots and rates for pilotage are determined by the pilot commissioners with approval of the trustees of the Boston Marine Society, said to be the oldest organization of its kind in the world.

Young men interested in a career as a pilot register with the commissioners under the present system. As vacancies occur, men are drawn from the waiting list and have to serve from eight to ten years on the pilot boats as a member of the crew before becoming eligible to serve as a pilot.

New Hampshire Liquor Reform May Test Governor's Power

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 5—Gov. Robert O. Blood in his move to make radical changes in the New Hampshire liquor system has become involved in a controversy that may determine just how strongly the lawmakers of the State are behind him.

The greater part of the criticism of the administration of Gov. Francis P. Murphy, who went out of office the first of the year, involved the liquor system. And it was Governor Blood who took over the leadership of this opposition during the election.

Now that he is in office he seeks widespread changes in the system which it has been charged has been used as "a political plum tree." Governor Blood is sponsoring legislation that would write the final chapter in the history of the three-man liquor commission whose members receive salaries of $4,000 a year. The reorganization provided for by the Administration legislation would set up a commission of three members whose pay would be $8 a day for each day actually spent at the duties of the Commission.

The actual operations of the liquor system would be left to a $5,000-a-year Director who would serve at the pleasure of the Commission. Control over the pay roll of the liquor system would be in the hands of the Governor and Executive Council.

It is already obvious that the Republicans are not behind the Governor as a unit in connection with this change and observers are watching this Administration legislation with interest as a measuring rod to determine the Governor's strength with the lawmakers.

Savings for Motorists

Savings of several thousands of dollars a year to New Hampshire motorists through a new plan for coverage under the State Motor Vehicle Financial responsibility act as well as changes in rates for several communities have been announced by Arthur J. Rouillard, State Insurance Commissioner. In the past a minimum annual charge of $2 a year was made for the additional coverage required for a driver operating a motor vehicle other than his own. Coverage in the ordinary course of events was provided for an automobile owner who might allow someone else to operate his car. From now on policies issued in New Hampshire will provide all of this coverage without the extra charge.

As far as changes in rates over a year ago are concerned, a favorable record for the City of Concord has resulted in a reduction to $29 for light cars, $35 for medium weight cars, and $45 for heavy cars as against former rates of $32, $38, and $51 for the same classifications.

Defense Housing Plans

Officials of the Public Works Administration from Washington have been visiting officials of the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission in conjunction with the selection of a site for the 800 homes the Federal Government plans to build in the Portsmouth area as part of the national defense housing program. Officials of the City of Portsmouth made it plain that they are ready and willing to do everything within their power to make the project reduce the serious housing shortage at this important defense work center.

But all taking part in the conferences are of the opinion that the project must be located not only with an eye to present needs but also to future usefulness.

And the city must look at the project from the standpoint of the services it must provide to such a development, the income through taxation that will be provided, and the additional costs that the extension of services will entail to the city.

Private interests are already providing additional housing facilities in the area and there is evidence that still further development of housing by private capital may take place. The State Planning and Development Commission is talking about the development of new industrial activity at Portsmouth that will absorb, at least to some degree, the skilled labor that will be available if and when activities at the Navy Yard are reduced.

The 'Little Red Robin' Is 'Bob-Bobbing Along'

BRAINTREE, Mass., Feb. 5 (AP)—Maybe spring is really on the way.

Mrs. Joseph Silver looked out her kitchen window yesterday and spotted a robin—a plump one at that—sitting on a hawthorn bush.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast, by recording.
For Thursday, Feb. 6
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

65¢ buys a complete and delicious dinner at a Thompson's Spa Dining Room.
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Look ahead to the summer vacation months and STOCK UP now with these skin-cherishing beautifiers at these once-a-year LOW PRICES—Read the list of SAVINGS on the items below (check your preference; we'll send them).

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☐ Apple Blossom Dusting Powder	$1.00	$ .80
☐ Apple Blossom Bath Oil	$1.00	$ .80
☐ Apple Blossom Toilet Water	$1.75	$1.40
☐ Apple Blossom Cologne and Spray	$1.25	$1.00
☐ "Water Lily" Cleansing Cream	$1.25	$1.00
☐ "Water Lily" Cleansing Cream	$2.00	$1.60
☐ "Water Lily" Cleansing Cream	$3.75	$3.00
☐ Face Powder	$1.00	$ .80
☐ Face Powder	$1.50	$1.20
☐ Face Powder	$3.50	$2.80
☐ Compact Rouge	$1.00	$ .80
☐ Cream Rouge	$1.00	$ .80
☐ Town and Country Makeup Film	$1.50	$1.20
☐ Town and Country Makeup Film	$1.00	$ .80
☐ Lipsticks	$1.00	$ .80
☐ Lipsticks	$1.25	$1.00
☐ Lipsticks	$1.50	$1.20
☐ Beauty Grains	$1.00	$ .80
☐ "Pasteurized" Face Cream	$1.00	$ .80
☐ "Pasteurized" Face Cream	$2.00	$1.60
☐ "Pasteurized" Face Cream	$3.50	$2.80
☐ "Pasteurized" Face Cream, Spec. (Dry Skin)	$1.00	$ .80
☐ "Pasteurized" Face Cream, Spec. (Dry Skin)	$2.50	$2.00
☐ "Pasteurized" Face Cream, Spec. (Dry Skin)	$4.50	$3.60
☐ Eau d'Or	$3.00	$2.40
☐ Eau Qui Pique	$3.00	$2.40
☐ Eau Verte	$3.00	$2.40
☐ Eau Verte	$5.00	$4.00

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Memento of a Bygone Day

By a Staff Photographer

Fire Chief Clarence W. Randlett of Newton and Model Fire Wagon

On the original of this working model of Hose No. 3, Chief Randlett went to his first fire in 1901 when he was a call fireman. The model was made and recently presented to the Chief by Lawrence Clark, a Newton fireman, who makes a hobby of building models of early fire apparatus. This miniature of Hose 3—in its day considered the last word in speed and efficiency—is complete in every detail, including swinging harness for two horses, rein snaps, swing collars, trace chain, fire extinguishers, ax and gong. The wood used was taken from a discarded spar of a 50-foot ladder formerly used on Truck No. 2. Mr. Randlett remembers the old days of horse-drawn apparatus with affection, but admits the streamlined department now under his direction is far more efficient.

Boston Fund Lists Many More Donations to Welfare Causes

The Greater Boston Community Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

From Individuals

$8,000, anonymous.
$2,200, Miss Katharine Winthrop.
$1,450, anonymous.
$500, Richards M. Bradley.
$400, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Katz.
$380, Miss Margaret Whitney.
$340, Mr. and Mrs. David Rubin.
$325, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bornstein.
$300, Oscar Musinsky.
$275, Miss Abby A. Bradley; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lebowich; Abram Salter.
$250, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Duane; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Snider.
$210, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Wrenn, 2nd.
$200, Mr. and Mrs. Hans L. Carstensen; Mr. and Mrs. Greely S. Curtis; Mrs. Edwin J. Dreyfus; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel U. Goldberg; William H. Thayer; Mr. and Mrs. William L. Thompson; Miss Elizabeth Townsend; Miss Rose Townsend.
$175, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick T. Jackson; Miss Alice Thorndike.
$155, John A. Maddocks.
$150, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob B. Applebaum; Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Bailey; Mr. and Mrs. Chilton R. Cabot; Mr. and Mrs. John Druker; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Harwood; Mr. and Mrs. Dugald C. Jackson; Theodore Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. Leo S. Jolles, additional (total to date $1,350); Abraham Kaplan; Mr. and Mrs. Homer F. Whittemore.
$140, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert L. Carter.
$125, Mr. and Mrs. George Wyner, additional (total to date $1,225); Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Zakon.
$120, Homer C. Brown; Maurice S. Rogers; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Saitow.
$115, Mr. and Mrs. Norman G. Levin; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sachs.
$110, Abraham Papp; Meyer Papp.
$105, E. Richard Apt.
$100, "F. W. K."; Donald Angier; Mrs. Louis Baer; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bass; William DeFord Bigelow; Edward F. Cassell; Miss Margaret M. Curran; Harold S. Davis, additional (total to date $1,100); William Storer Eaton; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Falkson; Murray M. Hirshberg; William J. Kevill; Martin M. Landay; Katharine P. Loring; Stanley McCormick; Dr. and Mrs. Harry Ostrer; Mrs. Charles L. Pierson; Miss Margaret Perry; Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Pickman, additional (total to date $500); Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg; Judge and Mrs. Philip Rubenstein, additional (total to date $400).

From Companies and Employes

$4,058, Cambridge municipa lemployees, first report.
$3,393, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., employees, first report.
$2,413, Carter's Ink Company employees.
$1,456, Revere municipal employees, first report.
$1,250, Arlington municipal employees, first report.
$1,217, C. W. Whittier & Bro., employees.
$1,152, Gulf Oil Corporation employees, first report.
$1,151, The Winsor School (faculty, staff, and students).
$1,144, A. Towle Company and employees.
$1,028, Boston Varnish Company and employees.
$1,000, Sun Oil Company.
$940, Boston Globe employees, first report.
$731, Everett municipal employees, first report.
$697, Rust Craft Publisher, Inc., employees.
$652, Ginn & Company, employees of the Athenaeum Press.
$618, H. B. Humphrey Company employees.
$612, Paine Furniture Company employees, additional, (total to date $1,032).
$605, Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company and employees, additional, (total to date $1,805).
$601, Geoffrey L. Cabot, Inc., employees.
$585, Houghton Mifflin Company & Riverside Press employees.
$563, Sun Oil Company employees.
$550, E. & F. King Company employees.
$526, Shell Oil Corporation employees, first report.
$500, Batchelder Whittemore Coal Company; Petroleum Heat & Power Company; The Texas Company.
$469, Ludlow Manufacturing & Sales Company employees, additional (total to date $1,969).
$451, George L. DeBlois and A. N. Maddison employees.
$450, Carter, Rice & Company.
$433, General Motors Acceptance Corporation and employees, first report.
$430, The Yankee Network, Inc., employees.
$405, Arthur D. Little, Inc., employees.
$331, Needham municipal employees, first report.
$325, Isenberg Bros., Inc.
$318, Howe & French, Inc., and employees.
$315, Winchester town employees, first report.
$304, The Texas Company, employees.
$300, Davies, Rose & Company, Ltd.; Davies, Rose & Company, Ltd., employees; Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation.
$279, R. M. Bradley & Co., Inc., employees.
$275, Shattman & Swig.
$270, Northern Industrial Chemical Company and employees.
$262, Braintree municipal employees, first report.
$257, Oxford Print Company employees
$255, Medford municipal employees, first report.
$250, Walter H. Baker Company employees; Boston Garden Corporation; Manufacturers Chemical Company; McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; Walker Stetson Company and employees.
$244, Poor's Publishing Company employees.
$239, Worcester Paper Box Corporation employees.
$233, The Hinde & Dauch Paper Company and employees; McKesson & Robbins, Inc., employees.
$228, Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company and Hudson Coal Company employees, first report; Minot, Williams & Bangs, Inc., employees.
$227, Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc., and employees; Merchants & Miners Transportation Company employees, additional (total to date $488).
$217, Russell Box Company and employees.
$212, Rand Avery Printing Company employees.
$212, Watertown municipal employees, first report.
$210, Wakefield municipal employees, first report.
$207, Agar Manufacturing Company and employees; Melrose municipal employees, first report.
$205, Burton Furber Coal Company employees.
$204, Walter Baker & Co., Inc., employees.
$203, Jenney Manufacturing Company employees, first report.
$200, R. M. Bradley & Co., Inc.; Cook-Vivian Company; Libbie Printing Company and employees; Arthur D. Little, Inc.; Plimpton Press; St. Croix Paper Company; Waverly Heating Supply Company; Zepfer & Childs and employees.
$195, Blue Print & Photo Copy Association.
$194, Court Square Press and employees.
$190, Lexington town employees, first report.
$186, The Standard Diary Company and employees.
$182, Carter, Rice & Company, corporation employees.
$181, Monotyp; Composition Company employees.
$168, Beacon Wiper Supply employees.
$167, Jessie H. McNicol Card Company and employees.
$165, Tilston & Hollingsworth Company office employees.
$163, Malden municipal employees, first report.
$162, N. W. Ayer & Sons, Inc., and employees.
$160, Dedham Institution for Savings employees; Andrew Dutton Company; Andrew Dutton Company employees.
$154, International Printing Ink Corporation and employees.
$150, Harpel-Phillips Shoe Company; Mayflower Creamery Company and associates; Merrit Oil Company, additional (total to date $250); Middlesex Products Corporation; Oxford Print Company; Shain & Co., Inc.; Snider Fuel Corporation; Sohoff & Glickson Upholstering Company; Worcester Paper Box Corporation, additional (total to date 1650).
$149, Wesco Waterpaints, Inc.
$141, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company employees — WBZ — WBOS.
$140, George H. Ellis and employees.
$138, Container Corporation of America and employees.
$136, M. T. Bird & Company, Inc., and employees.
$135, Moulton & Holmes employees.
$134, D. J. Cutter & Company and employees.
$132, William Underwood Company employees.
$130, Consolidation Coal Company and employees.
$128, Carpenter-Morton Company employees; Delaware Lackawanna & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company employees; New England Company and subsidiaries employees.
$127, Ginn & Company's Boston office employees.
$126, Angier Chemical Company and employees; Wright & Potter Printing Company employees.
$125, New England Stationery Company; Wright & Potter Printing Company.
$124, Hollingsworth & Whitney Company employees, additional (total to date $311); Wetmore-Savage division employees, Westinghouse Electric Supply Company.
$123, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., employees.
$120, Thomas Todd Company and employees; Waverly Heating Supply Company employees, first report.
$118, Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc., and employees; Timken Silent Automatic Company and employees.
$117, Curtis Publishing Company employees.
$115, New England Bias Binding Company.
$114, Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation employees.
$113, J. W. Greer Company employees.
$110, New England Electrotype Company and employees; M. B. Silverman Sons, Inc., and employees.
$108, P. H. Gilson Company Officers and employees; Wadsworth Howland & Company, Inc., and employees.
$105, Middlesex Products Corporation employees; Scott & McDonald Company and employees.
$103, United Consumers, Inc., employees.
$102, Harvard Bazar, Inc., employees; Charles Scribner's Sons and employees.
$101, T. D. Downing Company and employees.
$100, American-Hawaiian Steamship Company; Walter H. Baker Company; Berman-Levine Corporation; Bicknell & Fuller Paper Box Company and employees; Blair's Foodland, Inc., additional (total to date $400); Blair's Foodland, Inc., employees; Adelbert E. Buffum; Calco Chemical Company; Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., first report; Carpenter-Morton Company; Colten, Abelson Linen Shop; Geigy Company, Inc.; Ginaburg Bros., Inc., additional (total to date $2,100); Island Creek Coal Company; Lapham-Brown Oil Corporation; Charles E. Lauriat Company and employees; New England News Company employees; Niles Management, Inc.; Pilgrim Acceptance & Finance Corporation; Henry W. Savage, Inc.; Skinner & Sherman, Inc., and employees; Irving M. Sobin Company, Inc., additional (total to date $250); Statler Toilet Tissue Company; the Tudor Press, Inc.; United Consumers, Inc.; Vose-Swain Engraving Company and employees.

bes. 1790
Men of good taste select us to keep their evening wear in top form.
Sunshine Laundry
9 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakia Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Army Plans Its Own Vast Radio System

By the Associated Press

Lieut. G. L. Lindegren, assistant to the First Corps Area signal officer, disclosed today that the Army is rapidly completing a vast communication system which will be virtually independent of private power companies.

Auxiliary gasoline-driven power units are being installed, he said in a prepared radio address, for use in the event of a power failure of any local utility company.

The Army communications system handles messages for all Government agencies, totaling 88 departments, and by shortwave links the United States with the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska and Panama. Its high-speed transmission and receiving facilities are capable of 500 words a minute. To the ear, transmission at such speed is a meaningless blur, but picked up mechanically, messages may be translated readily by skilled operators.

Counterfeit Money in N. E. In Big Drop

New England merchants, abetted by natural Yankee caution and the recent Secret Service campaign on counterfeit money, lost only $6,666 in 1940 as compared with an average yearly loss of $42,500 in previous years, it was learned in Boston today.

This figure—$6,666—represents counterfeit notes seized by New England banks from merchants who were unable to give any information regarding the source from which they had been received. "Six thousand, six hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of carelessness," according to Harry L. Barker, Supervising Agent for New England of the U. S. Secret Service.

Under the leadership of Mr. Barker in New England and Chief Frank G. Wilson in Washington, the Secret Service began a campaign of public education about a year ago. Shortly before this, officials report, counterfeit money seized by the Secret Service reached a peak of $1,500,000 througout the country. In 1940 the public loss to the Nation was $100,000.

The education of the public began in New York where counterfeiting had become a serious menace to business. A group of specially picked agents personally canvassed 102,000 stores in three months.

"Chief Wilson became more and more convinced as the result of these experiments," said Mr. Barker, "that education of the public is the most effective weapon against crime. The agents worked on the principle that you can't sell the City Hall to the man who knows better.

"The Secret Service in furtherance of its campaign produced a motion picture designed to make the public counterfeit conscious. The title was "Know Your Money." A Hollywood motion picture company liked it so well that it took over the negative, recut it, and showed it to an aggregate audience of more than 30,000,000 people.

"Chief Wilson," concluded Mr. Barker, "is firmly convinced that this campaign will bring still further reductions in 1941, and will eventually force counterfeiting into the realm of lost arts."

Grain and Flour Trade Officers Are Re-elected

Boston's grain and flour trade today began its seventeenth year under the banner of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange. Dean K. Webster, Jr., was re-elected President at the annual meeting, to serve a second year.

Also re-elected were: Frank J. Sennott, First Vice-President, and Joseph A. Bassett, Second Vice-President. Four Directors were chosen for a three-year term, A. Ware Bosworth, Eben A. Hall, J. W. A. Gordon, and Charles J. Koelsch.

Nation's Nurserymen Aiding Defense in Important Ways

Nurserymen of the country are putting their shoulder to the wheel of the national defense program by speedy and close co-operation with Uncle Sam, declared Dr. Richard P. White of Washington, Executive Secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, in an interview today.

He described three definite defense projects in which the nurserymen will co-operate:

1. They will aid in supplying $100,000 worth of fresh fruit and vegetables a week to the boys in camp.

2. They will do all they can to encourage the movement now on foot to promote home gardening.

3. They will be ready to supply the Government with trees and shrubbery for use in new camouflage methods.

Program Being Planned

Dr. White, who arrived in Boston this morning to take part in the annual convention of New England Nurserymen's Association at the Hotel Kenmore, disclosed that the Procurement Division of the Army is now working out, in co-operation with the Association of Fruit Producers and Handlers, a program for the purchase of approximately $100,000 worth of fresh fruits and vegetables a week for some million and a half boys in camp.

In fact, it is the conclusion of Paul McNutt, Federal Security Administrator in charge of health and welfare activities affecting the national defense program, that the diet of the country as a whole lacks sufficient fresh fruits and vegetables, Dr. White reported.

To encourage the consumption of these products, the government is desirous of bringing the "home garden" back to popularity again. "Our job," the nursery executive disclosed, "is to do all we can to encourage the planting of small fruits and tree fruits by the individual so he can have at least some fresh grown products during the year."

New England's Role

The need for more home-growing is especially urgent now, he said, because of the damage to Midwest orchards of last fall's frost and the effects of the AAA program of reducing surplus production by destroying marginal orchards. Some 10,000 acres of trees, in Wenatchee Valley, Washington, alone, have been cleaned out in this way, he stated, as he went on to stress the importance of home garden production "for the maintenance of morale if and when" the war should seriously affect the food situation in the United States.

Dr. White, who is scheduled to speak on "Looking Ahead in 1941" at the final session of the convention tomorrow, pointed out that New England nurserymen will be particularly concerned with the production of camouflage materials, since this section of the country is famed for its natural evergreen material.

These shrubs will be in demand, he predicted, for roadside camouflage as well as armament concealment, pointing to the vulnerability of many U. S. highways at present from a defense point of view. "Roadside shrubbery is absolutely essential for troop protection" in case of air attack or observation, Dr. White declared, and there are many barren roads throughout the country which offer no protection whatever to troops.

Departing Student Sees Nazi Victory

"Germany will win the war" Henning Rohardt, German student at the Boston University Evening College of Commerce, told his friends as he left here to return to Germany. Expecting war between his native country and the United States, Herr Rohardt plans to serve in the German Army with his three brothers, who are now fighting with the Nazis.

"As a German, I will follow the German leader, whether that leader is Hitler or someone else," he told his University friends. Apprehensive of incarceration in a concentration camp, Herr Rohardt, who had previously worked in a Canadian wood and pulp mill in Canada before the outbreak of the war, left Boston last night.

Returning to Germany in 1937, Herr Rohardt went into military training, becoming a first lieutenant in a machine gun unit. From Cape Elizabeth, Maine, where he has lived since 1931, Herr Rohardt plans to travel across the United States, and through Japan, Siberia, and Russia into Germany.

Christian Science Program on Air

Douglas R. Henderson will conduct a Christian Science program from Station WEAF next Sunday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock. The subject of the address is "Peace—Man's Rightful Heritage." Arthur Davies, assisted by Thomas Richner at the organ, will sing, "Thine Is the Greatness" by Galbraith.

This is the fifth in a series of programs on timely subjects being given with the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF during the winter.

The series is being given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for the State of New York, with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors. The sixth program is scheduled for Sunday, March 9, at 1:15 p. m.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6.45 p. m.—Master Concert. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7.30 p. m.—Liszt Ferenc Choir; Music by Hubay Szirmay and Kenessey; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7.45 p. m.—"Scotts Abroad" Talk by John R. Allan. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—8.05 p. m.—Popular Songs. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m. JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8.15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8.30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas Woodrooffe, R. N. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9.15 p. m.—Band of H. M. Welsh Guards. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9.30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Rome—10.00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London — 10.00 p. m. — Democracy Marches" talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10.00 p. m.—Opera: Second and Third Acts of "Don Pasquale," by Donizetti. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Berlin—10.30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11.30 p. m.—Late News Summary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Feb. 6
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	Orphans of Divorce; sk.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Musical program	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:30	News; Movie talk	John's Other Wife; sk.	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
3:45	Around the Hub	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones" drama	The Cavanaughs	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Little Orphan Annie	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	Superman, juvenile sk.	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	On With the Dance	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Dance
6:30	News Review	Swing Serenade	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Dance
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	RFD Melodies	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	The Beachcomber's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"	Cavalcade of America	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Johnny Messner's Orch
7:45	comedy drama	Cavalcade of America	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00	"Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley, m. c.; speaker	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	N. E. Town Meeting: "Is Fascism the Wave of	Fireside Time
8:15	"Dr. Christian";	Heidt's Orchestra	"How Did You Meet"; sk.	the Future or the Wave	WMEX Drama Shop
8:30	dramatization; News	"Manhattan at Mid-night"; dramatic sk.	Parts: Louise Massey and the Westerners	of the Past?"	Manny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45					George MacFarland's Or.
9:00	Star Theater: Fred Allen; Kenny Baker; Portland Hoffa; orchestra	"Frontline Headlines"; "Dream Castle"	"Time to Smile"; Eddie Cantor; vocalist; or.	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15				Rep. Hamilton Fish	Album
9:30		News; Quiz Program	"Mr. District Attorney";	Chicagoland Concert;	Classical Album
9:45		With Jimmy Flynn	dramatic sketch	Henry Weber's Orch	Five Star News
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Mastersingers, trans.	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Aid to Britain	Vocalist; organ	Musical Knowledge	News	Local Sports
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Concert Hall of the Air	Kay Kyser's College of	"What America Expects	Local Sports
10:45	News of the World	Concert Hall of the Air	Musical Knowledge	of Its Youth in 1941"	Local Sports
11:00	News; weather news	News, Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local News; Weather	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Local Sports
11:30	Music"; records	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Adventures in Rhythm	Day's End
11:45	Dance Orch.	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Five Star News

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	On Your Toes	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Studio Program	George and Dixie	News Reporter	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	News; "Musical Clock";	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Jimmie and Dick	"Musical Clock"	Movie talk; News	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Lover's Lane"	News; Talk; Music	N. E. Town Hall Party	U. S. Governm't Reports	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Road News	The Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta"	The Merry-Go-Round	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Choir Loft	Review
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Family Circle"	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Deep River Boys	Melody Strings	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical Calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Concert Hall of the Air	The Quiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest, with John
11:15	"Martha Webster";	Albert V. Moore, talk	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and J. MacMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	"The Road of Life";	Poultry talk	Singing Surf Riders
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch.	Gen. Hugh S. Johnson	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia Mae	"'Til We Meet Again"	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Songs; Stocks; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Carnival	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture news	Marjorie Mills: house-	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Novachord Solos
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	Piano and organ	Gypsy Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Hum & Strum; Talk	Hymns of All Churches.	News, Cedric Foster	"Patience"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military Defense talk	John Kiley, organist
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	School of the Air	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Serenade	Studio Program
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	"Song Treasury"	Studio Program
3:30	News; Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Music in a Mellow Mood	Studio Program
3:45	"Around the Hub"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy.	Music in a Mellow Mood	Studio Program
4:00	"Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"; sk.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Rockwell Kent, interview	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts";	Natural Science talk	"Stella Dallas"	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House";	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Music; News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family	Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror

So. American Boys Get U. S. Air Training

Virgilio Barco of Cucuta, Columbia, who has just been given a scholarship that will admit him—along with 35 other South American boys in the United States—to Uncle Sam's Civil Aeronautics pilot-training program, thinks President Roosevelt has extended a "very wonderful gesture of good neighborliness" to his country.

A special presidential appropriation of $20,000 to open the CAA to Latin Americans was announced in Washington today by Col. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

The 35 students will begin training about the first of March. They will be given preliminary courses occupying 72 hours in ground school and then 35 to 40 flying hours with light planes.

The highest ranking ten will receive 125 hours additional ground schooling and 45 additional hours of flight work on airplanes similar to those used in military training.

Mr. Barco, a sophomore in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, had not heard of his scholarship when reached on the phone this morning. He was delighted with the good news and declared that if ever the United States or Columbia were attacked he would take up arms against the Germans.

Arturo de la Guardia, Harvard sophomore from Panama City, Panama, also rejoiced at the news. "I am going to go on with flying even after this year," he said, anticipating the end of the course before it began, "and then go back to my country and organize aviation—for defense if necessary." He said he had flown twice and "loved it."

Other local students who have won scholarships are these:

Enrique Carillo, Harvard University and Havana, Cuba.

Erwin Anisz, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Guadala, Jara, Mexico.

Hernando Mejia, M. I. T. and Bogota, Columbia.

Ricardo Menendez, M. I. T. and Mexico City, Mexico.

Vicente Tejera, M. I. T. and Caracas, Venezuela.

Little Blue Tags Bring Blues As Police Push Parking Drive

Little blue tags again appeared on the windshields of cars parked overtime in downtown Boston today, as police pushed their "all-out" parking drive launched yesterday morning by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty.

Politicians and other favored persons gasped in dismay when they took the blue slips to Police Headquarters to exchange them for court summonses; for there they discovered that no "fixes" are possible. Police officials in charge have established themselves beyond reach of the telephone, in order to avoid requests for "fixes."

First day's activities by the augmented forces of the Traffic Division yielded more than 2,000 violators. So great was the rush of violators to Headquarters that three extra clerks had to be transferred to help issue the court summonses.

The blue tags read: "Bring this tag and your license and registration to the 10th floor, 229 Milk Street, immediately." At the Milk Street Station, violators are given a pink slip directing them to appear before the Clerk of the Municipal Court to answer for the violation.

The summonses are being issued in this manner, and blue tags are being attached to the automobiles found violating the rules, instead of the usual method of simply noting the violator's license number and sending him a summons through the mail, without any other notification of violation.

Police officials emphasized the drive was aimed at all-day parkers—office workers and others who leave their cars in restricted areas for long periods—and not at shoppers.

Informed sources at Police Headquarters estimated that the drive would last "a couple of weeks." The view is held at headquarters that the drive was started now because of especially congested conditions as result of snow, and because of recent criticism of police laxity as regards parking violators, emanating from the office of Traffic Commissioner William P. Hickey.

The police battalion carrying on the drive includes 35 "rookies." One of these new policemen was working along Mt. Vernon Street yesterday, tagging all automobiles, when he spotted official cars belonging to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell in their regular parking spaces. He was on the point of tagging them too when Henry Noyes, State House police officer, informed him the area is a State reservation. The rookie retreated.

The Registrar of Motor Vehicles today warned those receiving parking tags that they must answer their court summonses promptly, because if they do not the Courts will instruct the Registrar to cancel registrations.

Such registrations cannot then be restored until a clearance is given by the Court, he said.

Mrs. R. Greeted In Connecticut

NEW MILFORD, Conn., Feb. 5 (AP)—Local citizenry paused today to crowd around the tea room where Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, en route to Amherst to speak tonight to a college group, stopped for lunch.

Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury. She chatted with newspaper representatives, the postmaster was introduced as a Democrat, and a youth was congratulated who had just volunteered for the army.

Familiar Scene to Go

By a Staff Photographer

Subway Entrance to Be Sealed

Looking down Boylston Street at the subway entrance near the Public Garden, which is to be sealed just as soon as the new Huntington Avenue subway is opened for traffic. This section from the incline to Park Street is reputedly the oldest subway in the United States. The work will be a Work Projects Administration project for which nearly $50,000 will be provided.

Hub Subway's Entrance Soon To Be Sealed

Work will be begun by the Work Projects Administration within a few weeks to seal the subway entrance on Boylston Street, between Arlington and Charles Streets, and reconstruct a broad highway over the site, it was learned today.

The project, to cost $47,434, will ring down the curtain on use of Boylston Street for surface cars out Huntington Avenue, since the new subway under Huntington is nearly completed. It is expected to facilitate movement of automobile traffic on Boylston Street.

Announcement of the project today awakened memories of the time when the Boylston Street subway, first subway in the United States, was completed more than a generation ago, amid the exuberant growth of busy Boston.

A second WPA project for which approval is expected soon calls for removing the street-car tracks from the entrance to the Boston Opera House on Huntington Avenue, to make it a wide and speedier thoroughfare.

Work to be done under the sealing project approved in Washington includes removing the surface walls, filling in the incline to the surface, waterproofing, installing new, and re-setting old, curbs, street paving, and installing safety islands.

Returning Pilots Reveal U. S. Speeds Air Boats to Britain

Flying boat protection for British convoy squadrons against submarine warfare is proceeding briskly. This was disclosed by the passage of ten pilots through Boston yesterday following delivery of two four-engined Consolidated flying boats to Great Britain at Bermuda.

The pilots, said to be employees of the Consolidated Aircraft Company of San Diego, Calif., arrived on board a British steamer from Bermuda. After being hurried through the Customs and Immigration inspections here they were rushed to East Boston where they boarded a plane for New York presumably on their way back to complete other deliveries.

Though the pilots were apparently under orders not to talk it was disclosed that they have completed deliveries of the flying boats all the way from San Diego, Calif., to Elizabeth City, N. C., to Bermuda. From Elizabeth City the craft undoubtedly used the route taken by the Pan American Clipper flights from Baltimore to Bermuda.

At Bermuda the flying boats were presumably flown by British pilots to the Azores and thence to England. Once again, it is believed the flying boats followed the route of the transoceanic Clipper planes.

The flying boats are said to be the long-range type which will patrol the seas around England on the watch for submarines and possible invasion forces. They are also the type, it is believed that will be used by the American forces at newly leased Atlantic bases.

All-Youth Concert

The All-Youth Symphony Orchestra of Massachusetts, composed of 65 boys and girls, will give its first concert on Feb. 23 in Jordan Hall.

Started last summer under the sponsorship of the National Youth Administration, the orchestra is under the direction of Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Symphony Pops Orchestra.

Nobody but Bosses On Firm's Pay Roll

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 5

You can't picket a company that hasn't any employees, ruled Judge Abraham S. Bordon in restraining picketing by a window and house cleaners union.

The company is composed of three partners who do all the work themselves. Before John and Fred Drena made Michael Sharkevich a partner they employed union help.

Woodruff Call To Take 9,100 Bay State Men

Continued from Page 1

stations in Boston, Worcester, and Springfield tomorrow as the third draft gets under way.

Induction of selectees called in the third draft will be concluded Feb. 17, and fourth draft recruits will begin the shift from civilian to military life on Feb. 18.

At Boston the new induction station at 269 Columbus Avenue will be opened for the first time where the majority of the 640 men reporting in Massachusetts tomorrow will be examined and sworn into Federal service. The Massachusetts quota in the third draft is 3,198; the fourth call figure is 2,687.

In all 5,020 men will be recruited from New England in General Woodruff's third call for trainees, but they will come from only four states. Rhode Island and Connecticut, which have had larger earlier quotas, have been exempted.

According to Army officials men taken in the third call draft will be stationed at various points in the First Corps Area with the exception of Camp Edwards. A large percentage will be stationed with the First Division at Fort Devens, and many will be assigned to harbor defense. Some of the men will be sent to Fort Knox, Ky.

General Woodruff has already announced that, for the most part, men in the fourth call will be added to artillery units at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Volunteers

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 5 (AP)—A head poked into a meeting yesterday and inquired:

"Is this the draft board?"

"Yes."

"Come on, gang," he called over his shoulder.

In trooped six members of the Emerald Athletic Club, often Connecticut softball champions. All volunteered.

Objects to Draft

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 5 (AP)—Salvatore Ventimiglia claimed exemption from military service here on the ground that he was an ordained minister of Jehovah's Witnesses and believed in strict neutrality.

A native of Italy, he explained in a letter to the local draft board that he "conscientiously objected" to the Selective Service Act, and enclosed an affidavit from J. F. Rutherford, leader of the Witnesses, indicating he was an ordained minister.

The board did not act immediately.

Come and Get It! $5,000 Waits For Shoe Unionists

A virtual pot of gold waits in Boston for workingmen to come and get it, but 13 per cent of the lawful recipients haven't showed up yet to receive their shares.

Last week $5,000 was received by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, to be distributed to employees of a shoe company. Those entitled to share in the dollars numbered 507.

Dr. Myers sent out letters to the list of addresses he had, saying to reply by Feb. 15. Up to date 64 had yet to be heard from, but answers had come in from 443.

The bonanza was set up by the Somerset Shoe Company of Skowhegan, Maine, upon the order of the Labor Board, enforced by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston.

During 1937 the company got into a dispute with a labor union, the United Shoe Workers of America, and shut down for five or six weeks. The Board held that the lockout constituted discrimination in an effort to avoid dealing with the union, and ordered the company to reinstate the workers locked out with compensation for the time lost. The Board also ordered the company to bargain with the union.

Subsequently the shoe concern entered a "closed shop" contract with the union, and agreed on a lump sum settlement of $5,000 to reimburse the employees for earnings lost during the lockout. This was approved by the Board and the Court.

Lodge Estate for Army

A petition for condemnation of 14 acres of land at East Point, Nahant, on the Henry Cabot Lodge estate, has been filed in Federal District Court. The land is being taken for military purposes and the Government is expected to deposit $14,000 in court to guarantee payment.

Artillery to Devens

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 5 (AP)—The Fifth Field Artillery Battalion, 1,000 strong, departed from Madison Barracks in a convoy of 160 trucks today for Fort Devens, Mass., where it will be identified henceforth with the First Division.

The troops will stay overnight at Albany, and the six-mile column is expected to reach Fort Devens Thursday afternoon.

Nine hundred officers and men of the 186th Field Artillery, Brooklyn, former National Guard outfit, will come to Madison Barracks Friday in two special trains.

N. Y. Cavalry Move

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—About 700 members of the 101st Cavalry, Federalized and partly mechanized but accompanied by 600 horses, left last night for a year's training at Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass.

The unit, which originated as the Horse Guards of Brooklyn in 1818 and which served with distinction in the Spanish-American and World Wars, will be expanded to a strength of about 1,113 men.

Dr. Hopkins Outlines The College Ideal

The ideal of colleges today is to establish "freedom from tyranny over the mind of man," declared Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College. He was principal speaker last night at the annual dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Stating the requisites of Dartmouth, Dr. Hopkins said that "the whole man is not exclusively an intellectual being, but includes a sound body, together with understanding of spiritual values, recognition of emotional elements, and that vaguely defined aspiration we call culture." The college strives to allow the undergraduate freedom of thought, speech, investigation, and conclusion, he added.

Dr. Hopkins is serving as Chairman of the Minerals and Metals Committee in the Office of Production Management in Washington. He spoke of the full co-operation in his committee and of all government departments in Washington today working for the country's welfare in these crucial times.

In comparison to the maintenance of schools and colleges in the United States, the speaker pointed out how nearly all free educational institutions in the totalitarian countries have closed. Teaching methods in Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other captured countries, he said, are controlled by the government.

Need for free education throughout the world is more necessary today than ever before, Dr. Hopkins asserted. He spoke of the perseverance of the Japanese and Chinese, who in spite of their constant warfare are keeping schools open.

Representing the Dartmouth faculty at the dinner was Allen R. Foley, Professor of History, who stressed the real meaning of the college today. The college, he said, is "made up of more than the students, faculty and buildings; it is spiritual and eternal—the intangible drive to progress."

Other speakers included Tuss McLaughry, newly appointed head coach of football at Dartmouth, and Carl F. Woods, President of the Dartmouth College Athletic Council.

Joseph W. Worthen, '09 was elected President of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston for 1941-42, succeeding Lafayette R. Chamberlin, '05.

Harvard Briton Off to Enlist

Impending invasion of his homeland by the Nazi legions has impelled Peter C. Zoephel, Harvard sophomore from Chislehurst, Kent, England, to enlist in the Royal Canadian Air Force, he told friends in Winthrop House today.

The Harvard student, another in a series of undergraduates who have left college for the armed forces of Britain and America, will leave today for Montreal.

"Perhaps fighting for one's country is more entertaining than studying at Harvard," he is quoted as saying.

Legislative Hearings To Be Held Tomorrow

More important hearings scheduled for tomorrow by Massachusetts legislative committees include the following:

Committee on Banks and Banking on a measure to encourage private capital to invest in bonds of local housing authorities, Room 460, 10:30 a. m.

Committee on Harbors and Public Lands on proposals to construct new piers in Boston Harbor, to improve existing piers and for State purchase of various beaches, Room 436, 10 a. m.

Committee on Labor and Industries on legislation to provide unemployment compensation for persons absent from work because of illness, Room 433, 10:30 a. m.

Committee on Public Service on bills to guarantee to State, county, and municipal employees called for selective service that they may return to their former positions after such service; others providing that the State and local government agencies pay their employees while in the Army or Navy, Room 443, 10:30 a. m.

Committee on Taxation on measures to exempt from payment of poll taxes persons called into selective military service during their service period; others to exempt from assessment and payment of poll taxes persons 70 years of age and over, Room 407, 10 a. m.

Uniform Rates Are Advocated For Electricity

Legislation to provide for establishment of uniform domestic and commercial electric rates in Massachuseets was favored today by Wycliffe C. Marshall, Watertown attorney, befoer the Legislative Committee on Power and Light today.

He said the State Department of Public Utilities could call together rate experts from the various companies and greatly simplify the rate situation.

Sheldon Wardwell, representing the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Association, opposed the legislation sponsored by Mr. Marshall saying the Department of Public Utilities already has the right to require uniform rates for domestic and commercial customers. He contended Mr. Marshall really wanted to straight jacket the department into making certain rates.

Mr. Marshall also urged passage of his bill to require companies in Massachusetts manufacturing and distributing electricity in bulk to other companies to file copies of their contract in the State Department of Public Utilities. Such filing is now optional. The speaker said the New England Power Company would be the concern chiefly affected because it would be forced to file 23 contracts.

Mr. Wardwell opposed this measure saying in 1926 the department had a provision written into the law that bulk supply contracts should not be recorded except when ordered by the Department.

Japanese Art Lecture Course

Eight subscription lectures on Japanese art are to be given at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, by Mrs. Kojiro Tomita, at 11 a. m. on consecutive Fridays during February and March. She will first discuss the characteristics of Japanese art, proceeding to the study of Buddhist sculpture and painting, beginning at the earliest examples in the Museum.

She will, in the course of her lectures, take up the different branches of secular art, with a special study of the Kibi scroll and the Keion roll in the Museum. All branches of her subject, including bronzes, lacquers, screens, and prints will have their place in the course. Mrs. Tomita, who is an American, is the wife of the Curator of the Department of Asiatic Art, and known for her ability to interpret with unusual skill the culture of the Japanese to Occidental audiences.

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BOYLSTON AND ARLINGTON STREETS BOSTON

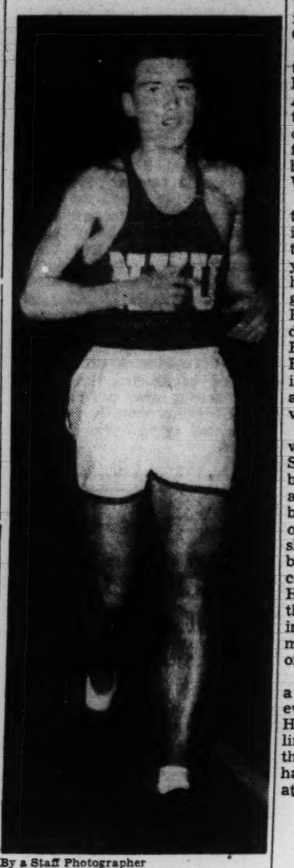
Distance Runners to Sparkle Saturday—Rossmen Complete 16th Without Defeat

Hunter Mile Is Pre-Meet Favorite on B. A. A. Card

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the standpoint of the spectator, the big race of Saturday night's fifty-second annual B. A. A. Games will be the Hunter Mile. There are six other invitation races on the Boston Garden schedule, including the 50-yard dash, 45-yard hurdles, the special 300, the 600, the 1,000 and two-mile. But until some other race proves itself superior, the local crowd is willing to string along with the mile. It always develops a few thrills.

The runners have hardly had time to catch their breaths this week, what with the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden last Saturday, the Seton Hall meet at Jersey City Monday and the Penn A. C. carnival at Philadelphia Friday acting a warmups for the B. A. A. Games. But most of the boys thrive on competition and will not disappoint the local following.



By a Staff Photographer
Leslie MacMitchell

Mile Field

Featuring the usual headliners, the Hunter Mile has the earmarks of a great race. Lining up for the starter's gun will be Walter Mehl, Chuck Fenske, Lonesome John Munski, Luigi Beccali, John Borican and Leslie MacMitchell. All of these men are well known in New England because of past performances, and there is little one can say about them that has not been said many times before.

MacMitchell, who mailed in his entry today, may be the favorite. The New York University youngster has looked stronger each time out, and is about due to crash through with a triumph on the banked Gardan track. He finished fourth in the V. F. W. meet earlier in the winter, came in a good third in Mehl's record-breaking Prout mile, beat out Fenske for second place in the recent Wanamaker Mile and on Monday evening captured the Seton Hall mile. That Seton Hall victory, by the way, was scored on a flat board track, with which Les was far more familiar than the rest of the field. But the confidence gained from this race may be just the spark to put him in front of his more experienced banked track rivals.

Still Green

MacMitchell is still green and probably does not yet realize his true capacity. For instance, he delayed too long for his final "kick" in the K. of C. Mile and saw Mehl and Munski fly past him in the stretch. But at the finish, Leslie was closing in on the leaders again and looked fresher than anyone else in the field. He is still trying to master the trick of pacing himself, which is not as simple as it sounds. The boy is running against a cagey band of milers and there is no doubt that they are thinking overtime to outsmart him.

In the Wanamaker Mile on the Millrose card, Mehl tried to talk MacMitchell into setting the early pace, but Les was wise enough not to be tricked. Munski eventually stepped out in front and the result was a slow 4m. 13.6s. mile, which was soundly booed by the crowd. This despite the fact that the boys were moving right along in the final quarter, which Mehl negotiated in 58.5 seconds. The race brought protests from fans and critics alike, on the grounds that the athletes have come around to thinking more about the outcome of these miles than they do about record times. There are words to be said on both sides of this situation, but after all, the boys are not professionals and are chiefly interested in trophies.

Ignored Beccali

The Millrose officials have themselves to blame for a poor race. They should have taken a leaf from the Prout book and let Luigi Beccali run in the Wanamaker Mile, and the little Italian-American might have set a pace as torrid as he did in the Hub. Instead, they entered him in the two-mile with Greg Rice and Don Lash. The B. A. A. officials are to be congratulated for giving Beccali another chance in the Hunter Mile.

This is the first year in our brief track memory that there has arisen adverse comment on the pace-setting side of the mile picture. Perhaps the chief reason for so many slow races this winter is the absence of Glenn Cunningham. The Kansan, now retired from big-time competition, preferred to let some other fellow lead the pack. But if he thought that the pace was dragging, he would go right out and do the job himself. And whether in the rear or in front at the start of the bell lap, the stylish Kansan would make the boys hustle when he turned on the pressure. We all miss him.

Pics' Chances Brighter In Eagles' Tilt

With the Washington Eagles dropping their fourth game in a row last night, the chances appear even brighter that the Boston Olympics will earn their first victory of the year over them on home ice when the two teams meet at the Garden tomorrow night.

In their present losing streak, the Eagles have been topped by Baltimore twice, River Vale, and Atlantic City. The Olympics, on the other hand, have been victorious in their last two starts and figure that this will be one of their best opportunities to take the Washington club into camp.

Leading the Eagles as they lead the League is Normie Burns, who is to them what Paul Guibord is to the Olympics. Burns played last year for River Vale. This season he may break the record of 53 goals set by Norm Calladine of Baltimore, now with the Philadelphia Ramblers. Rumor has Burns going to the Cleveland Barons next winter, but in Washington he is expected to remain as a member of the new club which will play in the American League.

Of good news to the Olympics was the announcement that Danny Sullivan, first-line left wing, may be able to play tomorrow night and that Dave "Harpo" Walsh is back in the fold. Danny has been out for several weeks with a shoulder injury, while Harpo has been up in Hanover getting his college degree from Dartmouth. Harpo right now is in better shape than Sullivan, for he has been taking daily workouts at the Dartmouth rink under the watchful eye of Coach Eddie Jeremiah.

The Olympics are due to have a final practice session early this evening, at which time Coach Hago Harrington will decide upon his line-up for the engagement with the Eagles. For once Hago may have more players—and good ones at that—than he can use.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Brooklyn Dodgers signed Roy Cullenbine, Detroit outfielder declared free agent by Judge Landis, for $25,000 bonus and $5,000 salary for 1940.

Sports Around the Hub

Venzke Shifted to B. A. A. 1,000

Leslie MacMitchell's late entry in the Hunter Mile today forced a slight change in the invitation setup of the B. A. A. Games. Gene Venzke, originally booked for the mile, will start in the 1,000-yard special against Jim Kehoe, Lyn Radcliffe, Joe Zeitler and Ed Culp. The New York A. C. veteran was contacted by wire and agreed to the shift. As Walter Mehl, John Munski, Chuck Fenske, John Borican, Luigi Beccali and MacMitchell are walking to the white line in the Hunter Mile, B. A. A. officials wanted to guard against an overcrowded field.

* * *

Harvard's varsity sports teams are busy on three fronts tonight as athletics swing back into action after the mid-year examination layoff. The basketball team travels to Medford for its annual game with Tufts, the hockey team goes to Williamstown to meet Williams, and the swimming team stays home to play host to the Boston Y. M. C. A. team. All three contests, while not exactly signed, sealed, and delivered to the Crimson, are in the nature of warm-up engagements for league meetings this Saturday when the hockeymen meet Princeton, the mermen go to Navy, and the courtmen travel to New York to meet Columbia.

* * *

Johnny Chambers, Boston University's star right wing, will return to action tonight for the first time in more than a month when the Terrier hockey team invades Dartmouth. Johnny was injured in the Boston College game, following which the Terrier squad was ordered to wear helmets by Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics.

* * *

By the time this edition reaches you, Boston University will have a new football captain—but nobody will know who he is until the night of the sixth annual all-sports dinner at the Hayden Memorial Building a week from tonight. The grid lettermen met early this afternoon in Head Coach Pat Hanley's office, voted, and placed their ballots in sealed envelopes not to be opened for a week.

* * *

The announcement that Al Kawal, assistant football coach and freshman basketball coach at B. U., is resigning to become line coach at Michigan State, robs this section of one of its most colorful characters. Al is only a young fellow, but in the six years he has been here he has gained his own niche in the affections of the local grid writers, and his going will be felt.

* * *

Given a little consideration by the weather, the Bees have two fat days in a row at the beginning of the next National League season, according to the official schedule, released today. On April 18 Casey Stengel's outfit inaugurates its local campaign against the Brooklyn Dodgers, who apparently are going somewhere in the 1941 pennant race. Then, the following day, the Bees keep morning and afternoon holiday dates with the colorful Flatbush crew, thereby giving fans an opportunity to watch the annual mid-day B. A. A. marathon.

The Bees are at home July 4 for a double-header with the Phillies. The locals start on their first western trip the middle of May and proceed by way of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Prior to this invasion, the four western teams play successive series at the Allston Hive. The Cubs start the movement by appearing here April 29. As usual, the eastern clubs head West four times before the season closes on Sept. 28.

* * *

Shorts. . . . The Bees play night games at Cincinnati June 18, Brooklyn June 26, St. Louis July 25, Pittsburgh July 30, Philadelphia Aug. 6 and New York Sept. 3. . . . Ice Follies, the popular professional show which comes to the Boston Garden each winter, will stay in town 10 days next year. . . . Johnny Quigley of Manhattan has been added to the Hollis 600 field at the B. A. A. Games. . . . Dick Ganslen will be in the pole vault. . . . He won that event in the B. A. A. carnival a year ago. . . . Brooklyn, Cincinnati and Athletic rosters are out. . . . Rookies Larry Powell and Bill Sayles have signed Red Sox contracts. . . . Johnny Barrett, the former Lowell High School outfielder who now makes his home in Lawrence, goes South with the Red Sox this month.

More Skaters

RYE, N. Y. (AP)—Increased popularity of ice skating was reflected in the entry list for the Eastern States amateur figure skating championship.

Eighty-eight persons entered the competition, a record entry.

Palm Beach Golf

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP)—Medalist Elizabeth Hicks of Pasadena, Calif., and most of the other favorites easily won their first-round matches in the Palm Beach women's golf tournament yesterday.

The only result approaching an upset was the defeat of Mrs. William Hockenjos of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., twice finalist in previous Palm Beach tournaments.

Nancy McClave of Maplewood, N. J., a newcomer to bigtime women's golf, eliminated Mrs. Hockenjos, 3 and 1.

Miss Hicks defeated Mrs. R. P. Limburg of Bedford Village, N. Y., 5 and 3. Grace Amory of Palm Beach, runnerup to Miss Hicks in the recent Miami Biltmore tournament, trounced Catherine Fox of Glen Ridge, N. J., 7 and 6.

Mrs. Diana Fishwick Critchley, the former British Titlist, advanced with a 6-5 victory over Mrs. Frank O'Neill, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Miriam Phipps-Lyon, Miami, defeated Jane Evans, Bronxville, N. Y., 4 and 2. Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., defeated Mrs. Vilas Norton, Golf, Ill., 5 and 4. Dorothy Gardner, Steubenville, O., ousted Mrs. Myron Davy of Washington, 4 and 2. Jane Crum, Orangeburg, S. C., eliminated Mrs. H. F. Mack, Easton, Pa., 8 and 7.

Discussing New Landis Edict

Wide World

National League Meeting

NEW YORK CITY—William Benswanger, President of the Pittsburgh Pirates (left), Bob Quinn, President of the Boston Bees, and Jerry Nugent, President of the Philadelphia Phillies, engage in a confab.

Former Star Notes Changes In Sport of Figure Skating

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A little more than 25 years ago, a young girl skated onto the ice at New Haven, Conn., to become the first United States ladies' figure skating champion. Last Saturday at The Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton, that same girl now grown up watched Jane Vaughn of Philadelphia become one of her successors.

What changes in figure skating have occurred in that quarter-century? Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard could write a book on the subject, if she would.

At her charming home in Brookline yesterday, Mrs. Blanchard traveled back to the time she first made her mark in the skating world, a mark that grew into one of the most remarkable records in the history of the sport in this country.

"Skating for women has improved so greatly that I hardly know where to begin," she declared. "And along with the women, the men have also made strides.

No Jumps

"When I first started skating, ladies were not supposed to do jumps, or spins, or spread eagles. Why, in the 1920 Olympics at Antwerp, I was marked down for jumping by two of the judges. Two placed me first, one gave me a tie for first, and the other two placed me fifth and sixth. We were only supposed to do dainty little dance steps, fancy runs on our toes, and pretty little turns, and they didn't like it.

"Look at the girls of today," she continued. "Jumps and spins are part of their programs—and even the novice girls do not consider their free-skating exhibitions well rounded unless they jump."

The attractive matron went on, "This emancipation for women in skating is really quite recent, you know. When Maribel Vinson first began to skate, her father did not want her to try Axel Paulsens—but she did. The change was made complete by Sonja Henie when she won the first of her 10 world's championships in 1927."

Beat Sonja

Mrs. Blanchard, incidentally, is one of the few skaters who have ever beaten Sonja in competition. "Yes, I did it once," she exclaimed with a laugh, "but Sonja was only eight years old, That was in the 1924 Olympics when I placed fourth and Sonja eighth."

What has brought about the change? "Well, first of all, it seems to me that the boots of today are better—and that is a prime reason. They fit so well that they are almost a part of the foot. My boots did not fit—not that they were bad, for they were custom made—and consequently there was little support for the ankles in taking off or in landing. With better boots has come better jumping, and the men have been able to learn the double jumps instead of just the single ones.

"Then too, the professionals are more numerous and know more about figure skating than they ever did. Willie Frick at The Skating Club of Boston, for instance, knows almost 20 times as much about imparting the art of skating as he did 20 years ago. In addition, the ice in the rinks of today is better, its consistency seems to be faster. Now skaters can get greater speed with less effort, and what effort they formerly used to gain speed can now be used in twisting more times in the air.

"Lastly, consider the costumes. I remember my first one. It was a frightfully snappy number, all wool, very thick, and heavy as lead. Skirts came down to the ankles. Beneath were full petticoats. And superimposing the whole was a hat about as large as a beach bonnet and twice as cumbersome. The costumes of today, on the other hand, lend themselves to agility."

Won 24 Nationals

For a young lady encumbered with such paraphernalia, Mrs. Blanchard did right well. In the course of her career she won 24 national championships, including singles and pair numbers with Nathaniel W. Niles. To show her versatility, she also won three waltz championships with Niles, two fourteenstep titles with him, one dance championship with him, and one fours title with Sue Davis, Ted Goodridge, and Dick Hapgood. She competed in three Olympics and was an official in two others. And in three world's pairs, she placed seventh, sixth, and eighth.

Her interest in skating led her to found with Niles the official publication of the U. S. Figure Skating Association, Skating. They started it 19 years ago, and for the past nine years she has been carrying it along alone.

Still Young

Mrs. Blanchard finds little time to skate today, and the sport has been the loser. She has given the major portion of her life to it, and she is still a young woman. Her energy is tremendous, and her enthusiasm boundless.

It is fortunate, indeed, that she chose figure skating, for her talents also lay in another direction. Among the 55 cups which adorn her living-room is one for tennis. "I am pretty proud of that little thing," she declared with a faraway gleam in her eyes. "I wonder what I could have done in that sport."

If she had taken it up, there would probably be 54 tennis cups and one skating cup. Mrs. Blanchard is that way.

Huskies Make Up Entry List For Saturday's Meet

Ed Parsons, track coach pro tem at Northeastern University, will send eight individuals and three relay teams into action in the 52nd annual B. A. A. meet Saturday at Boston Garden.

Parsons is taking the place of Gerry Tatton, absent because of illness, and is assuming the duties he formerly performed before he became Director of Athletics at Northeastern and President of the American Association of College Track Coaches.

The Huskies' individual entries include Ed Macfarland and Dick Powers in the hurdles and Joe Lavin and Warren Willette in the high jump. Francis Corcoran, who reached the semifinals of the Prout dash, heads a four-man entry for the Briggs event. Bill Friary, former Mechanic Arts star; Joe Cancannon, former English High ace; and Reggie Cook of Medford, also are in the field.

Outstanding among the three relay teams is the two-mile quartet, which will be matched with the best outfits in the country. The same four men who beat Yale, Holy Cross, and B. C. will do the baton passing. The order is not yet settled, but the team will include Ed Parker, Mike Prohodsky, and the Carroll twins, Bill and Bob.

The freshman mile team, which scored a sensational Prout victory, will be anchored by Joe Sheehan, former Concord and Worcester Academy star. The varsity mile team has not yet been determined with only Joe Mascianica sure of his place.

The Rossmen established a 2-0

Harvard-Navy Swim Meet Highlights League Week

The Navy-Harvard meet at Annapolis on Saturday is the most interesting of three scheduled this week in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League. Powerful Yale should defeat Dartmouth at Hanover on Friday and Princeton should defeat Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Saturday.

The winner of the Navy-Harvard meet Saturday and Yale, Princeton, and Dartmouth will fight it out for top league positions in crowded February competition. Harvard beat Columbia in its only meet. Navy sank Pennsylvania, but bowed to Princeton, 43-32, in a thrilling meet last Saturday. Harvard will be a slight favorite, but Navy can bound back into the thick of the fight by defeating the Crimson.

Yale Favored

Dartmouth hardly expects to beat Yale, a prohibitive favorite to win the league championship. The Indians are looking ahead to their meet with Harvard on the 15th. They never have defeated the Crimson, but their cry is: "This is the year!"

Princeton's victory over Navy was notable in that it showed balanced strength for the Tigers. Princeton's Ned Parke turned in a time of 2:17.7 in the 220, best of the league season, and its medley trio timed 3:06.2, also best of the league season. Princeton should have little trouble with the thrice-beaten Quarkers.

Navy's Gordon Wiley continued to cop individual headlines with a 23.4-second 50 and a 53.8-second 100. Both times were the fastest so far in the league this year. These two firsts plus participation on the winning relay team gave Wiley 12 points for the meet, a season total of 22, and leadership in individual scoring in the league.

Gordon outstripped Dartmouth's Roland Wilhelmy, who was idle and now stands second with 15 points. Joe McKinley of Columbia stands third with 14 points.

League Standing

College	W	L	Points For	Points Agst.	P. C
Dartmouth	2	0	108	42	1.000
Harvard	1	0	45	30	1.000
Yale	1	0	66	9	1.000
Princeton	1	0	43	32	1.000
Navy	1	1	94	56	.500
Columbia	0	2	56	94	.000
Pennsylvania	0	3	38	187	.000

Last Week's Result

Princeton 43, Navy 32.

This Week's Schedule

Friday—Yale at Dartmouth
Saturday—Harvard at Navy; Princeton at Pennsylvania.

Individual Scoring

Name & College	1	2	3	MR	FR	Pts
Wiley, Navy	4	0	0	0	1	22
Wilhelmy, Dartmouth	3	0	0	0	0	15
McKinley, Columbia	1	1	2	0	2	14
Conger, Navy	2	1	0	0	0	13
Liskow, Dartmouth	2	0	0	0	1	12
O'Mara, Dartmouth	2	0	0	1	0	12
Higgins, Dartmouth	1	1	1	1	0	11
Simihtsi, Columbia	1	1	0	1	0	10
Carney, Dartmouth	2	0	0	0	0	10
Potter, Dartmouth	2	0	0	0	0	10
Powers, Harvard	2	0	0	0	0	10
Brown, Columbia	0	2	0	1	0	8
Curwen, Harvard	1	1	0	0	0	8
Walton, Penn.	0	2	0	0	0	8
Fisher, Navy	1	1	0	0	0	8
Parke, Princeton	1	1	0	0	0	8
Houck, Penn.	0	2	1	0	0	7
Noble, Dartmouth	1	0	0	1	0	7
Tyson, Penn.	0	2	1	0	0	7
McClure, Princeton	1	0	0	1	0	7
Scammell, Princeton	1	0	0	1	0	7
Kusalis, Columbia	0	1	1	0	1	6
Crowley, Dartmouth	0	1	1	0	1	6
Martens, Dartmouth	0	1	1	0	1	6
Stowell, Harvard	0	2	0	0	0	6
Wager, Navy	0	1	0	1	1	6
Selmer, Navy	1	0	1	0	0	6

Scoring computed on basis of 5 points for first, 3 for second, 1 for third, 1 2-3 for participation on winning medley relay team (MR) and 1⅔ for free style relay team (FR). Fractions carried to nearest point.

Best Performances

50-yard freestyle—Wiley, Navy, 23.4s.
100-yard freestyle—Wiley, Navy, 53.8s.
220-yard freestyle—Parke, Princeton, 2m. 17.7s.
440-yard freestyle—Peter, Yale, 5m. 13.8s.
150-yard backstroke—Drucker, Harvard, 1m. 45s.
300-yard backstroke—Potter, Dartmouth, 2m. 32.2s.
Fancy dive—Cooke, Yale, 128.5 points.
300-yard medley relay—Princeton (Scammell, McClure, Crawford) 3m. 06.2s.
400-yard relay—Yale (Vroeland, Smith, Wilson, Britton) 3m. 45.6s.

Decker Gives Riggs Three-Set Tussle

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP)—The seeded list was still intact when the South Florida tennis tournament reached the third-round stage today, but Bobby Riggs of Chicago had to turn on the steam to keep it so.

Top-seeded Riggs, former national champion, expected to coast through the early rounds but young Bob Decker of the University of Miami gave him a three-set tussle yesterday. Riggs finally won, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Riggs faced Dick McKee of Miami today, with Frank Kovacs, the winter sensation, tackling Gus Ganzenmuller of Port Washington, N. Y.

Cutting a Dashing Figure

In the early days of figure skating for women in this country, costumes were a bit bulkier than they are today as can be seen in these two pictures of Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard, who won 24 national championships during her career. Here she is seen practicing a few figures at the old Boston Arena around the time she became America's first lady champion—1914.

Local Six Forced to Utmost To Beat Valiant Canadiens

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

They were a worn, tired group of hockey players, those Bruins, last night. They were happy as they peeled off their moist uniforms because they had completed their 16th-straight hockey game without defeat, but they appeared somewhat perplexed. They were wondering what they have to do to make the other fellow lose easily.

The vaunted Bruins entered the game a decided favorite to win—they had greater man-power, were playing the best hockey in the league, and were on home ice. Canadiens, their opponents, were inexperienced, short on man-power, sixth in the standing, and should have bowed in respect to the Bruins without question.

Instead of what might be considered customary procedure, Canadiens displayed more courage and aggressiveness than any team from Montreal since the old Maroons. The exchanged body-checks and they came from behind leads of 2—0 and 3—1 to force the mighty Bruins into overtime before accepting defeat.

Locals Dominated

The local team dominated the play without doubt, but it could not dominate the team coached by Dick Irvin. After the game Irvin was disappointed. He accepted compliments, but shook his head sadly and remarked, "Yes. But we can't win." On a more close analysis of play of course, they did not deserve to win. Brimsek had only 22 stops to 49 for Bert Gardiner, Montreal goalie.

Bruins were in the Canadiens' territory most of the night and Gardiner had amazing saves time after time, but through it all the Frenchmen fought back every second. Action was so heated tempers were ready to flare and only the close observance of Referee Bill Stewart kept them in hand.

Offensively Canadiens were no match for the Bruins. They deserved their three goals as the result of sheer effort, but in reality they were not clean goals, one being put in by Flash Hollett in an attempt to clear, another was a long screened shot, and another trickled in after Brimsek lost his balance and fell to the ice.

On the other hand, while one of the Boston goals was deflected in and another came while Murph Chamberlain, Canadien center, was serving time in the penalty box, the Bruins missed golden opportunities and at least 35 of Gardiner's 49 saves were brilliant. Despite the five goals, the Canadien goalie was superb.

Deeply Mired

It is rather hard to understand why Canadiens are so deeply mired in the standing. Their game here decidedly belies their position in the race. Of course it must be that in games elsewhere they have not played so well as here, and especially against Toronto for instance. In six games with the Leafs the Irvin team has picked up only one out of a possible 12 points.

Give Irvin another center or two to help out Chamberlain and Canadiens would leap up the standing in the opinion of this observer. They can hold their own defensively and they have pretty good wings, but there is no organization to the attack without more playmakers. And playmakers are important people as witnessed in person by Milt Schmidt, Bill Cowley, Syl Apps, Phil Watson, and others.

lead in the first period. Chamberlain went off on penalty, and Cowley capitalized in combination with Art Jackson and Dit Clapper. The next goal was a long shot by Desse Smith on a pass from Woody Dumart that went in off Alex Singbush, Canadien defenseman.

In the second period Sands scored his screen shot, Schmidt realized in a play with Johnny Crawford, and then Hollett scored inadvertently. He attemped to clear the puck and it hit Wiseman and went in the Bruins' net. Benoit, the nearest Canadien, received credit. Halfway through the third period Jack Quilty scored the equalizer.

Close to Train Time

When the game went into overtime, there were six of the Bruins who were getting impatient and anxious. They wanted to win the game, of course, and they certainly liked the idea of continuing their unbeaten string of games, but what really bothered was the possibility of missing the late train to Toronto. Clapper, Jackson, Conacher, and the Krauts were given permission to go home (Toronto) for a brief holiday—and it was getting too close to train time for comfort.

Unable to finish in regulation time, Conacher took only 12 seconds to fire the shot that Canadiens protested Wiseman kicked in the net. Clapper clinched the victory on a solo, after a pass from Cowley near the Boston net, at 1:05. That ended the hopes of Canadiens.

* * *

Bill Cowley, Desse Smith, Jack Quilty, and Polly Drouin, Ottawa boys, were introduced to Mayor Stanley Lewis of Ottawa in the pre-game presentations . . . The Ottawa mayor presented Clapper with the puck Dit used to score his 200th goal . . . The mayor kept a puck inscribed to him after a face-off . . . Cowley and Smith then proceeded to score first-period goals and Quilty scored the goal that sent the game into overtime . . . Only Drouin failed to come through.

* * *

A mixup occurred in the first period that might have been serious . . . Chamberlain protested so vehemently to Referee Stewart because Dumart did not get a penalty when the latter's stick struck him on the head that the referee gave Chamberlain a 10-minute misconduct penalty . . . Coach Dick Irvin called Stewart over for consultation and the latter refused . . . After one minute of warning, Stewart ordered a face-off with only three Canadiens active and four others on the ice, but near the bench . . . Fortunately, only a few seconds elapsed and the bell ended the period before a score.

* * *

There were three former Bruins in the Canadien starting line-up—Charley Sands and Ray Getliffe on the wings and Jack Portland on defense . . . Portland, incidentally, played a grand game for the visitors . . . The Reardon brothers, Terry of Boston and Kenny of Montreal, bounced each other around at every occasion . . . Desse Smith had his own rooting section with banner in the upper gallery.

Thurrier Again Begins to Score In Hockey Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5 (AP)—The hot battle for American Hockey League scoring honors between Les Cunningham of Cleveland and Glen Brydson of Springfield took a back-seat with the return to circuit competition of Fred Thurrier, Brydson's teammate.

Until called up to the New York Americans several weeks ago, Thurrier was making a runaway of the American loop's tallying race.

During his absence, Cunningham and Brydson galloped to the front. The former leads with 48 points, three more than Brydson. Thurrier picked up four points the past week, giving him 37 points. He showed his scoring eye had not been dimmed.

Rapidly drawing away from the field as the leading penalty maker was Ed Bush of Providence, whose stay in the "cooler" now totals 85 minutes.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Cunningham, Cleveland	18	30	48
Brydson, Springfield	18	27	45
Thurrier, Springfield	15	22	37
Demarco, Providence	14	22	36
Desilets, Providence	14	22	36
Roubell, Pittsburgh	15	20	35
Locking, Cleveland	17	17	34
Patterson, New Haven	15	19	34
Kelly, Springfield	7	26	33
Moslenko, Providence	14	19	33
W. Kilrea, Hershey	11	21	32
Smith, Philadelphia	16	16	32
Foster, Philadelphia	17	14	31
Kirk, Hershey	12	19	31
Giroux, Providence	16	15	31

Yankee Rookies To Report Early

NEW YORK (AP)—Manager Joe McCarthy is going to lose no time looking over the New York Yankees' new "kid infield."

The Yankee office announces that Marse Joe has ordered First Baseman Johnny Sturm, Second Baseman Gerry Priddy, Shortstop Phil Rizzuto and Third Baseman Buddy Blair to report at the St. Petersburg, Fla., training camp Feb. 23.

Sturm, Priddy and Rizzuto were with Kansas City last year, and Blair, whose signed contract just arrived, with Newark.

Former Member of New York Yankee Baseball System Accepts Seattle Position

Bill Skiff Chosen For Coast Post

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — The new Seattle baseball manager is Bill Skiff. To the multitude of baseball fans in the Northwest who were expecting a "big name" manager, the appointment of the little-known Skiff was a distinct surprise.

When Seattle's Rainier ball club owner Emil Sick announced that Skiff had been offered the job, even the newspaper scribes were amazed. They had listed 20 or 30 applicants for the job, but had not even considered Skiff, a former New York Yankee catcher.

In the aftermath of the surprise, now come some pertinent facts. Ball club owner Emil Sick, who is also a local business man and president of the chamber of commerce, has little time to give to his baseball interests. Hence he wanted more than just a baseball manager. Sick desired a man who could run the team on the field and also help in the managing of the affairs of the ball club.

Past Successes

As he looked for such a man, Sick turned to the New York Yankees, where he had received help in recent years. Back came a recommendation for Bill Skiff, the No. 2 man in the Yankees' farm system. Learning about Skiff's success as a manager with Norfolk of the Piedmont League, and Binghampton of the Eastern League, and his recent handling of the New York farm clubs, Sick decided that here was the man he wanted.

Although many of the local ball fans are disappointed that a "big-name" manager like Babe Ruth or Kiki Cuyler was not given the Seattle job, they are ready to give Skiff a warm welcome and all possible support in his effort to continue the championship-building work of the late Jack Lelivelt.

Skiff will only have a few weeks to get things in order, for the Seattle training camp opens soon in California.

* * *

Coach A. T. (Slats) Gill revived his slow-moving basketball system last week end, and his Oregon State basketball team succeeded in bouncing the University of Washington from the lead in the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference.

The Huskies had been too fast for the Beavers in the two games played the previous week end in Seattle, but Oregon State successfully slowed-down the Washington attack, and won two victories, 36-23, and 34-28. Meanwhile, Washington State defeated Idaho 40-34, and moved into first place.

Small Home Court

The Beavers took advantage of their home court which is smaller than any in the division. They set-up a tight zone defense which kept the Huskies from moving in for close shots, and then monopolized the rebounds which were numerous as the Washington long-shot artists had a lapse in range.

Washington players made only 18 field goals out of 88 attempts during the series, while Oregon State hoopsters registered successfully in 26 out of 81 attempts. And from the foul line, the Beavers set something of a record. They did not miss a single free throw in two nights, scoring ten out of ten in the first game, and eight out of eight in the second game.

Stars Checked Closely

Washington's scoring aces, Norm Dalthrop and Bob Lindh, were checked closely all the time. Dalthrop managed to tally 11 points in the two games, but Lindh, who was the second highest scorer in the division last year, made only three points.

Capt. Ray Sundquist scored 11 points and led his Washington State team to its second victory over Idaho. The Cougars have now won six games and lost two, but still have four crucial games to play with Washington.

Idaho's Ray Turner was high-point man with 13 markers, yet missed six free throws that might have turned the tide of victory.

* * *

For the first time this season, the four-team Pacific Coast hockey league has a definite leader. Always before in the cellar, the renovated Spokane team is now walking away with top honors.

The Spokane Bombers have won four more games than any other team, and have a total of 39 points. Vancouver, B. C., and Portland are tied for second with 32, and Seattle has now dropped to the cellar with 31 points. **B. C.**

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Official National League Schedule

(Black figures denote Sundays and Holidays, latter in parentheses; italics denote Saturdays; * denotes Night Games)

1941	At Boston	At Brooklyn	At New York	At Philadelphia	At Pittsburgh	At Cincinnati	At Chicago	At St. Louis	Away
BOSTON		April 25, *26* June 26* July *5*, **6** Aug. 8, 9, **10** Sept. (**1**, **1**), 2	May *9*, *10*, **11** May 27, 28, 29 Sept. 3* Sept. *20*, **21**, *21*, 22	April 15, 16, 17, **27** May (**30**, **30**), *31* Aug. 5, 6* Aug. *30*, **31**	May 21, 22 June *14*, **15**, **16** July 29, 30*, 31 Sept. 11, 12, *13*	May **18**, 19, 20 June 17, 18* Aug. 1, *2*, **3**, **3** Sept. 9, 10	May 13, 14 June 20, *21*, 22 July 22, 23, 24 Sept. **14**, 15, 16	May 15, 16, *17* June 24, 25 July 25*, *26*, **27**, **27** Sept. 17, 18	At Philadelphia for Opening At Philadelphia Decoration Day At Brooklyn Labor Day
BROOKLYN	April 18, (**19**, **19**) June *28*, **29** Aug. 15, *16*, **17** Sept. 23, 24, 25		April **20**, 21, 22 May (**30**, **30**), *31* Aug 6* Aug. 29, *30*, *30*, **31**	May 9, *10*, **11** May 27, 28* Sept. 3, 3, 4 Sept. *20*, **21**, 22	May 15, 16, *17* June 23, 24*, 25 July 25, *26*, **27** Sept. 17, 18	May 13, 14 June 20, *21*, **22**, **22** July 22, 23* Sept. **14**, 15, 16	May **18**, 19, 20 June 17, *18*, 19 Aug. 1, *2*, **3** Sept. 9, 10	May 21, 22 June 13*, *14*, **15**, **15** July 29, 30 Sept. 11, 12, *13*	At Boston for Opening At New York Decoration Day
NEW YORK	April 23, 24 May *24*, **25** June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 13, 14 Sept. *27*, **28**	April 15, 16, 17 April **27** July (**4**, **4**) Aug. *4**, 11, 12 Sept. *6*, **7**		April 25, *26* July *5*, **6**, **6** Aug. 15*, *16*, **17** Sept. 23, 24, 25	May **18**, 19, 20 June 17, 18*, 19 Aug. 1, 2, **3** Sept. 9, 10	May 21, 22 June *14*, **15**, **15**, 16 July 29, 30* Sept. 11, 12, *13*	May 15, 16, *17* June 23, 24, 25 July 25, *26*, **27** Sept. 17, 18	May 13, 14 June 20*, *21*, **22**, **22** July 22, 23, 24 Sept. **14**, **16**	At Brooklyn for Opening At Brooklyn July 4th
PHILADELPHIA	April **20**, 21, 22 July 3, (**4**, **4**) Aug. 11, 12 Sept. 5, *6*, **7**	April 23, 24 May *24*, **25**, 26 June 30, July 1*2 Aug. 13* Sept. *27*, **28**	April 18, *19* June 27*, *28*, **29** Aug. 8, 9, **10** Sept. (**1**, **1**), 2		May 13, 14 June 20, *21*, **22** July 22, 23*, 24 Sept. **14**, 15, 16	May 15*, *17* June 24, 25, 25 July 25, *26*, **27**, **27** Sept. 17, 18	May 21, 22 June *14*, **15**, 16 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 11, 12, *13*	May **18**, 20 June 17, 18, 19* Aug. 1*, *2*, **3**, **3** Sept. 9, 10	At New York for Opening At Boston July 4th At New York Labor Day
PITTSBURGH	May 7, 8 June **1**, 2, 3 July 16, 17, 18 Aug. **24**, 25, 26	May **4**, 5, 6 June 10, 11* July *19*, **20**, 21 Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 2, *3* June 4*, 6 July **13**, **13**, 14, 15 Aug. 21, 22, *23*	April 29, 30, May 1 June 7, **8**, **8**, 9 July 10*, *12* Aug. 27, 28		April *26*, **27** May 26*, 28 July (**4**, **4**) Aug. 4, 5 Sept. *20*, *20*, **21**	April 15, 16, 17 June 27, *28*, **29** Aug. 6, 7, 8 Aug. *30*, **31**	April 22, 23 May 23*, *24*, 25, 25 Aug. 9, **10**, **10** Sept. (**1**, **1**)	At Chicago for Opening At Cincinnati July 4th At St. Louis Labor Day
CINCINNATI	May 2, *3* June 10, 11, 12 July **13**, 14, 15 Aug. 21, 22, *23*	April 28, 29, 30 May 1 June 7, **8**, 9 July 10, 11, *12* Aug. 27*	May 7, 8 June **1**, 2, 3 July 16, 17* Aug. **24**, **24**, 25, 26	May **4**, 5, 6 June 4*, 6 July *19*, **20**, **20** Aug18, 19, 20	April 18, *19*, **20** July 2, 3 Sept. 3*, 4, 5 Sept. 26, *27*, **28**		April 21, 22, 23 May 23, *24*, **25** Aug. 9, **10** Sept. (**1**, **1**), 2	April 24, 25 May 29, (**30**, **30**) June 27*, *28*, **29**, **29** Sept. *6*, **7**	At Pittsburgh for Opening At St. Louis Decoration Day At Chicago Labor Day
CHICAGO	April 29, 30, May 1 June 7, **8**, 9 July 10, 11, *12* Aug. 27, 28	May 2, *3* June **4**, 5* July **13**, **13**, 14, 15 Aug. 21, 22, *23*	May **4**, 5, 6 June 10, 11, 12* July *19*, **20**, **20** Aug. 18, 19*	May 7, 8 June **1**, **1**, 2, 3 July 16, 17* Aug. **24**, 25, 26	April 24, 25 May (**30**, **30**), *31* July *5*, **6** Aug. 13*, 14 Sept. *6*, **7**	May *10*, **11**, 12 June 30* Aug. 15, *16*, **17**, **17** Sept. 23, 24, 25		April 18, *19*, **20** May 26, 27*, 28 Aug. 11, 12 Sept. 19, *20*, **21**	At St. Louis for Opening At Pittsburgh Decoration Day
ST. LOUIS	May **4**, 5, **6** June 4, 5, 6 July *19*, **20**, **20** Aug. 19, 20	May 7, 8 June **1**, 2, 3 July 16*, 18 Aug. **24**, **24**, 25, 26	April 29, 30, May 1 June 7, **8**, 8, 9 July 10*, *12* Aug. 27, 28	May 2, *3* June 10, 11* July **13**, **13**, 14, 15 Aug. 21, 22, *23*	May *10*, **11**, 12 June 30*, July 1 Aug. 15, *16*, **17** Sept. 23, 24, 25	April 15, 16, 17 May *31* July *5*, **6** Aug. 6, 7, 13* Aug. *30*, **31**	April *26*, **27** July 3, (**4**, **4**) Aug. 4, 5 Sept. 3, 4, *27*, **28**		At Cincinnati for Opening At Chicago July 4th
AT HOME	11 Saturdays 12 Sundays April 19th July 4th	11 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	13 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	13 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	ALL STAR GAME AT DETROIT Tuesday, July 8

Bruins Win To Stretch Games to 16

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Toronto	21	9	3	95	63	45
Boston	16	7	9	112	77	41
Detroit	13	11	8	72	62	34
Chicago	13	14	6	79	84	32
Rangers	11	14	8	85	85	30
Montreal	10	18	4	74	90	24
Americans	7	18	5	61	117	22

Results Feb. 4

Boston 5, Canadiens 3, overtime.
Rangers 2, Americans 2, tie.

By the Associated Press

Giving all due credit for Boston's remarkable winning streak—now 16 games without a loss—to such players as Bill Cowley, Milt Schmidt and the other high-scoring forwards, and to the Bruins' fine goalie, Frank Brimsek, it's hard to imagine them achieving such a record without a big fellow named Aubrey Clapper in the line-up every game.

Clapper, better known as "Dit," is 34 years old, and he has been playing pro hockey in a Boston uniform 14 seasons, but he's still about the most important single individual on the Bruins' team. Once a star forward, he's now the mainstay of a defense that's one of the best in the National Hockey League. He still has the speed to go down and score a goal in an occasional "clutch."

Dit scored his 200th major league goal the other day, so before last night's game against the Montreal Canadiens, they held a ceremony on the ice and gave him the puck. Some 13 minutes of playing time later, Clapper was helping Cowley score the first goal that led to Boston's 5-3 overtime victory over Montreal. At the finish, he scored his 201st goal to clinch the decision.

The Canadiens, last team to beat the Bruins before the winning streak started, overcame a two-goal deficit to tie the count on Johnny Quilty's third-period tally, but they couldn't hold off the Boston attack in the first minute of overtime play. It took Eddie Wiseman only 12 seconds to break the deadlock on a double pass from Cowley and Roy Conacher. Then, 53 seconds later, Clapper scored unassisted.

Last night's only other game was a 2-2 tie between the Rangers and the Americans of New York, which didn't prove much except that the Rangers will hold the MacBeth trophy, city championship emblem, another year. They've won four games and tied one with the Amerks so far. Rookie Bus Wycherly was the most effective of the Americans, scoring his first major league goal to tie the score in the third period after passing to Buzz Boll for the opening tally. Between these two, Bryan Hextall and Kilby Macdonald scored for the Rangers. For Macdonald, all-star rookie last season, it was the second tally of the current campaign.

Promising Runner

Larry Inman gives promise of "being one of Iowa State College's fine runners," according to Track Coach George S. Bretnall. His 4:28.5 practice mile indoors is only one second over the varsity record time set by Ray Putnam.

Connie Mack Has Feeling A's May Surprise in 1941

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5 (AP) — Connie Mack has a "feeling" his 1941 Athletics will surprise in the American League race. On the eve of his departure for his team's training camp at Anaheim, Calif., the leader of the A's declared:

"I have a sort of feeling—I can't get away from it—that my boys are going to fool a lot of people."

"I'm not making any predictions (last year Connie predicted correctly the Yankees would finish third). I think the top five teams of last year will be pretty well bunched. I look for the other three teams—and I guess you know the name of one of them—to spring a lot of surprises."

The Athletics haven't won a pennant in 10 years and not since 1937, when they were in first place for the month of May, have they enjoyed a first division ranking. Last year they finished in the cellar.

The pitching, as usual, bothers Connie. "It's taking longer than I thought to develop good pitchers," he mused. "But perhaps this will be the year."

Otherwise, Connie thinks he is well set with Bob Johnson, Wally Moses, Sam Chapman in the outfield, Frankie Hayes behind the bat, and Dick Siebert, Benny McCoy, Al Brancato and Pete Suder in the infield.

B. U. Coach Signed By Michigan State

Albert P. Kawal, assistant football coach at Boston University for six years, has resigned to become line coach at Michigan State, Dr. John M. Harmon, Boston University Director of Athletics, announced today.

Kawal was brought to B. U. by Head Coach Pat Hanley direct from Northwestern University, where he was an outstanding star in football and basketball. Besides coaching the Terrier linemen, he also handled the freshman basketball team which compiled a record of 53 victories in 66 games. He is expected to take up his duties at Michigan State on April 1.

Indiana Loses Spark Plug And Drops in the Standing

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—One more change of team membership because of scholastic work has been directly responsible for a revision of the standing in the Big Ten basketball race. Indiana lost the services of Paul Armstrong, who was the spark plug of the team in the first half of the conference race, and so when they took on their arch rivals, the Boilermakers of Purdue, they had to be satisfied with a loss, for they were defeated 46 to 36. Off the first-half schedule it was easy to figure Indiana as the winner of all the remaining games with the possible exception of the affair with Wisconsin. Now all is changed and no telling where the Hoosiers will end up unless Armstrong returns, which isn't possible before the end of this week.

Indiana is still a fine team in spite of this loss, as was evidenced in the Purdue game. Just four minutes before the end they were tied at 34-all. The fact that they could not outscore the Boilermakers, who have made a rather poor showing this season, is definite evidence that Indiana cannot be rated a top team as they were during the early going. True, the Hoosiers "went to town" Monday when they defeated Ohio 45 to 25, but it is well to remember that the Buckeyes are short of championship caliber as evidenced by their loss to Minnesota and their .500 per cent standing.

"On Wisconsin"

Wisconsin, without a conference game this week, will be at the head of the procession when the week is over and it looks from here as though the Badgers' old school song "On Wisconsin" just about tells the story for the rest of the season. They, of course, may meet with the same difficulties of scholastic deficiency as Indiana and Illinois and lose an important game, in which case we will have to start figuring all over again. Gene Englund, the Wisconsin scoring ace who leads the individual scorers of the Big Ten, has seen Dick Fisher of Ohio come nearer as Ohio picked up its schedule while the Badgers were idle.

* * *

It is said that Fisher of Ohio has just begun to take his athletics seriously this season, after almost being a bust. He came to Ohio with one of the most brilliant reputations any high school boy had achieved and then was a little slow in showing this ability when given the opportunity. He is on his way now and is doing a fine job of keeping his team in a good position in the race.

Basketball Prospect

Fortunate the school that will enroll as its freshman in 1942 a young man from Centralia, Ill., known to the natives as Dyke Edelman. He is only a junior in high school, but already his 6-foot 2-inch height and his uncanny ability to hit the basket when he shoots the basketball has made him the talk of all Illinois. In a season which still may have 16 games to go and for sure has 10 games to go, Dyke has scored 539 points for a game average of 20.64 points and a high of 32 points in one game. Maybe there are higher season totals but as yet they have not come to our attention. Further, Centralia doesn't play any set-up schedule of games and has actually lost one game this year.

They made this young man give up football, but he has retained his interest in track with the result that he has centered this interest in high jumping. At present he has a record of 6ft. 3in., which is good enough to win for most college teams. His coach says he is a great competitor which of course is the answer and is complemented by his desire to practice at his chosen games every free minute of his days. **E. F.**

Tiger Grid Men To Be Numbered For Positions

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Spectators at Princeton football games no longer will have to wait until the Tigers trot back to their positions to spot a blocking back, guard of tailback.

Head Coach Tad Wieman states that next fall he will start numbering his squad according to positions, a plan recommended by the American Football Coaches Association.

Under the new method, all numbers from 11 through 19 will designate wingbacks, 21 through 29 blocking backs, 31 through 39 spinning backs, 41 through 49 tailbacks, 51 through 59 centers, 61 through 69 guards, 71 through 79 tackles and 81 through 89 ends.

Wieman said juniors and seniors on next fall's squad may retain their old numbers if they wish, but the plan will be in full operation by 1943.

Fitzpatrick Faces Hoppe

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (AP)—Giant-Killer John Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles, faces his supreme test tonight in the world's championship three-cushion billiards tournament.

The California rookie, who has knocked off four serious title contenders, matches shots tonight with Willie Hoppe, the defending champion and one of two contestants still undefeated in the all-star field.

Fitzpatrick handed Chicago's Allen Hall his first defeat Monday night and last night Joe Chamaco of Mexico City gave Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia a similar dose.

But the imperturbable Hoppe sailed along, notching his eighth straight victory at the expense of Paul Lewin, Chicago, 50 to 31 in 49 innings. Chamaco's margin over Reiselt, who had won eight in a row, was 50 to 32, in 49 innings.

Earlier in the day, Fitzpatrick defeated former champion Art Thurnblad of Kenosha, Wis., 50 to 38, in 53 innings. The slender Californian's record now contains nine victories and five defeats, including decisions over Welker Cochran of San Francisco and Art Rubin, New York, as well as Hall and Thurnblad.

Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., who was idle yesterday, still outranks Hoppe, having nine consecutive victories. His opponent tonight will be Chamaco.

Cochran defeated Earle Lookabaugh, Chicago, 50 to 35, and Joe Moriarty, Chicago, defeated Tiff Denton, Kansas City, 50 to 44, in the other two matches.

The standings:

Player	W	L	High run	Best game
Bozeman	9	0	6	27
Hoppe	8	0	9	26
Reiselt	8	1	8	50
Schaefer	8	1	11	38
Hall	8	1	8	27
Rubin	8	2	10	38
Thurnblad	7	3	9	45
Cochran	7	3	9	32
Fitzpatrick	6	3	8	41
Chamaco	7	5	8	40
Lewin	7	8	9	42
Crane	7	9	7	46
Denton	5	9	9	48
Lookabaugh	4	8	8	54
Jackson	5	11	7	46
Moriarty	4	13	8	56
Kenney	1	16	8	81
Peterson	0	17	6	0

Hockey at a Glance

Results Feb. 4

By the Associated Press

National League

Boston 5, Montreal 3 (overtime).
New York Rangers 2, New York Americans 2 (tie).

American League

Cleveland 5, Pittsburgh 2.

American Association

Kansas City 6, Minneapolis 3.

Tonight's Schedule

American League

Buffalo at Indianapolis.
New Haven at Pittsburgh.
Springfield at Hershey.
Providence at Philadelphia.

American Association

St. Louis vs. League All-Stars.

Hot Springs Now Haven for Three Tribal Holdouts

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5 (AP)—Vice-President C. C. Slapnicka today marked Hot Springs, Ark., as the Cleveland Indians' holdout center.

Rollie Hemsley, Al Milnar and Roy Weatherly, important cogs in the 1940 second-place machine, are lolling around the resort, visiting with Willis Hudlin, former Cleveland pitcher who owns a string of tourist cabins. For recreation the boys are mailing unsigned contracts back to the Indians.

The Vice-President admitted that eight Indians were still dickering over their 1941 contracts, but insisted that the Hot Springs group constituted the only potential holdout bloc.

"I haven't had much luck getting together with Hemsley, Weatherly and Milnar," he declared, "but they can't yet be officially classed as holdouts. They'll be around when the training camp (Fort Myers, Fla.) opens Feb. 17."

Pitchers Mel Harder and Ken Jungles, Frst Baseman Hal Trosky and Outfielders Beau Bell and Jeff Heath are the others outside the fold.

"You can say Bell is as good as signed," Slapnicka added. "Harder will be back to see me today or tomorrow and we shouldn't have too much trouble.

"Heath has been unusually silent after sending back his unsigned contract, but that is customary. Hemsley is making unreasonable demands. He'll accept our terms when he gets over the idea that the trading of Frankie Pytlak made him an indispensable man."

Trosky is one of the team's highest paid players, but Slapnicka said he expected no trouble in signing the big first baseman.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 4

Baylor 55, Southern Methodist 45.
Georgia 50, South Carolina 43.
Oregon 37, Washington 36.
California 41, California Aggies 30.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 37, San Francisco 35.
Denver 42, Colorado College 41.
Notre Dame 46, North Dakota 38.
Ohio 57, Cincinnati 42.
Villanova 50, Wake Forest 33.
Bradley Tech 48, Temple 45.
Erskine 31, Charleston 27.
California (Pa.) T. 36, Edinboro T. 34.
St. Ambrose 42, Parsons 35.
Marshall 75, University of Mexico 36.
De Sales 49, Lawrence Tech 37.
Bowling Green 53, Heidelberg 45.
Ohio Northern 68, Bluffton 30.
Muskingum 58, Capital 37.
Mount Union 79, Hiram 32.
Oakland City 44, Central (Ind.) Nor. 42.
North Carolina 38, Davidson 30.
Olivet 42, Tri-State 36.
Detroit 41, Hillsdale 31.
Hope 55, Adrian 30.
Indiana T. 38, Westminster (Pa.) 37.
Washington and Lee 57, Furman 27.
Virginia Tech 54, North Carolina St. 35.
Penn. (Iowa) 50, Wartburg 34.
Ursinus 47, Drexel 31.
Ashland 46, Kings College (N. H.) 31.
Hamline 58, MacAlester 16.
St. Olaf 45, St. Mary's (Minn.) 34.
Augsburg 46, St. John's (Minn.) 41.
Moorhead (Minn.) 50, Valley City Tch. 30.
Gustavus Adolphus 49, St. Thomas 29.
Simpson 54, Iowa Wesleyan 46.
Niagara 43, Wayne 36.
Hobart 50, Alfred 41.
Butler 41, Wabash 35.
Valparaiso 51, Elmhurst 27.
Union (Ky.) 45, Rollins 23.
Lincoln Memorial 58, Carson Newmn 27.
St. Joseph (Ind.) 49, Xavier 36.
Eastern Oregon 49, Albany 42.
Doane 42, York 38.
Whittier 49, Pomona 48.
Texas Tech 57, New Mexico 25.
Tarkio 30, Culver-Stockton 28.
Hastings 50, Kearney 48.
Missouri Valley 55, William Jewell 36.
Texas Mines 51, Ariz. St. (Flagstaff) 38.
Kenyon 56, Slippery Rock 18.
Midland 30, Nebraska Wesleyan 27.
Cape Girardeau T. 53, Missouri Mines 42.
Illinois St. Nor. 47, Western (Ill.) T. 39.
Baker 36, McPherson 30.
Sterling 54, St. John's (Kan.) 38.
Loyola (South) 45, Louisiana College 32.
Eastern Washington 57, St. Martin's 47.
Albright 43, West Chester Teachers 38.
Alma 42, Central (Mich.) Teachers 34.
Western (Ky.) T. 51 Tennessee Tech 31.

Dodgers Sign Three

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announce the signing of Infielder Johnny Hudson and Outfielders Johnny Gilbert and George Staller.

Rickey Leads Movement To Reject Landis Ruling

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Cardinals, who probably knows better than anybody else the animosity of Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis to chain store baseball, says the latest effort to restrict farm operations will have exactly the reverse effect.

Other National League magnates haven't made up their minds as definitely as the Redbirds' business manager, but they joined in a unanimous stand yesterday against a new rule that minor league players purchased while subject to the baseball draft cannot be returned to the minors for a year unless waived out of both big leagues.

Ford Frick, league President, said, "There is a lot of merit in Landis' intention to see that every player brought into the majors gets a fair trial before he is returned to minors, and in theory this rule is good. But we felt that in its practical application it invokes hardships on both clubs and players which the Commissioner may not have fully considered. Its reaction would be felt, especially in the minors."

A committee of Rickey, Warren Giles of the Cincinnati Reds and Leo Bondy of the New York Giants was appointed to draft a resolution pointing out to Landis what the National League considers objectionable in the rule.

"There are many grounds on which to object to the ruling," said Rickey. "But in so far as it is aimed at the farm systems, it will do more harm to the clubs operating independently than to clubs like the Cardinals which have extensive minor league connections.

"It will be possible for a club operating several farms to keep a considerable reservoir of talent at all times and to bring to its major league roster only players considered ready immediately for big league competition.

"Clubs which depend on purchasing players will find it more difficult to lay hands immediately on men who will help them. Thus the rule makes the farm operation not only advantageous but necessary."

He said he too believed Landis "had failed to consider the full impact" to the rule and hoped the Commissioner could be prevailed upon to modify it.

"It will destroy player values and the player market which have made possible the very existence of independent minor league clubs," he continued, "and will retard the advancement of players because minor league clubs will be unwilling to sell their best players, if they can get no more than the draft price."

Several Browns Sign Contracts

ST. LOUIS (AP)—With the addition of four rookies, the St. Louis Browns were 11 up with 29 to go in signing their players to contracts.

The latest to enter the fold were Loy Hanning, pitcher, and outfielders Pete Kraus and Jack Bradsher, all of whom played with San Antonio, and Al White, outfielder from Youngstown, Ohio.

There has been one holdout, Rip Radcliff, veteran outfielder who was fourth in American League batting last season with an average of .342.

Knew Three R's

MINNEAPOLIS, (AP) — That championship 1940 Minnesota football team knew its three R's.

Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota President, says so.

He was chatting about home state boys "making good" on the team at a dinner.

"Yes," he added, casually, "and the 1940 championship team was the highest scholastically speaking since the last championship squad in 1936."

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Washington	27	10	4	58
Baltimore	24	12	5	57
Atlantic City	20	18	4	44
River Vale	17	24	1	35
Boston	15	23	2	32
New York	12	30	0	24

Boardwalk Cup Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Baltimore	13	5	1	33
Washington	13	6	2	28
Atlantic City	11	10	1	23
River Vale	9	12	1	19
Boston	8	11	1	17
New York	4	18	0	8

Result Feb. 4

Atlantic City 5, Washington 3.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	352,740
1941 volume to date	14,446,635
1940 volume to date	17,257,010

Stocks Rise; Trading Is More Active

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The stock market turned around for a moderate rally today and leading issues climbed fractions to about 2 points.

Demand for steels, rails, motors, coppers and miscellaneous industrials improved as many traders observed the market had found better support on approaching the lows of last summer's decline. Prices were down slightly from the day's best near the final hour.

Transactions, running at the rate of about 500,000 shares for a full session, increased on the recovery.

The buying appeared to come mostly from traders who judged the market due for a turn after six consecutive sessions of unchanged or lower prices on the average. Extremely small turnover the last few days was interpreted by many as indication selling pretty much had run its course for a while.

Outstanding gainers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, Great Northern preferred, Westinghouse, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Phelps Dodge, Johns Manville, Santa Fe and American Telephone.

In the curb small advances were reported in Brewster Aircraft, Gulf Oil, Lake Shore Mines, Sherwin Williams and Pennroad.

Rail Bonds Rally Briskly

Gains of fractions to 2 points or more in a selected group of railroad issues gave the bond market a generally higher appearance today.

Going into the final hour a majority of all trading was centered in the carrier group with some of the low-priced loans changing hands in fairly large blocks at rising prices.

Brokers attributed revived demand for the rails to the belief recent pressure might have been overdone. After all, they said, earnings reports have been distinctly favorable and 1941 prospects are promising.

Among the corporate gainers were Rio Grande Western 1st 4s of '39, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, N. Y. Central 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, International Telephone 5s and 4½s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Portland General Electric 4½s.

In the foreign dollar list support developed for Norwegian, Finnish, Brazilian and Uruguayan issues.

U. S. Treasury 3s of '55-'51 dropped more than a full point at one time but a few advances were scored by governments in thin turnover.

War Department Places New Order With Ford Motor Co.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department disclosed a new $312,600 purchase of motor vehicles from the Ford Motor Company, which only last week was denied a larger order because the company balked at labor stipulations in the specifications for bids.

The newest order went to the Alexandria, Va., branch, and the War Department explained that it represented exercise of a 90-day option to increase a contract for light cars awarded last November 21.

The American Sterilizer Company, Erie, Pa., was awarded a $317,894 contract for hospital equipment. Other contracts included:

Oberman & Company, Jefferson City, Mo., 335,000 pairs of khaki cotton trousers, $226,661.

The Hospital Supply Company and the Watters Laboratories Consolidated, New York, disinfectors, $202,817.

Decline Checked In London Market

LONDON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The securities market leveled off late today after drifting downward throughout the session.

Chief check to buying was the uncertainty surrounding negotiations between Berlin and Vichy.

Demand for British Government bonds revived near the finish and prices finished unchanged. The National Defense 2½s even managed to gain fractionally.

Industrials also attracted a little more attention late in the trading and some closed above the day's lows. Oils moved uncertainly as Shell Transport tended upward and Mexican Eagle Oil pointed lower.

Profit taking clipped ⅛ to ¼ point from domestic rails. Kaffirs showed isolated weakness while copper and diamond issues held their ground.

Wheat Scores Best Upturn in Weeks

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 (AP)—Wheat prices advanced almost a cent a bushel today, the best upturn for any session in recent weeks.

The market was strengthened by a rally in securities and reports of improved flour activity and decreased country cash wheat sales.

Wheat closed ¼-⅞ cents higher than yesterday, May 82½, July 76⅝-½. May wheat, which was strongest, reflected purchasing credited to mills and "shorts" who had sold the contract recently in view of its sharp premium over deferred deliveries.

Corn closed ⅛ off to ⅛ up, May 62, July 61¾; oats ¼-⅜ higher.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	50½	50¼	50½	— ¼
51¾	46½	Acme Steel (4)	2	46½	46½	46½	Feb 4
7¾	5⅞	Adams Ex (.40e)	25	6	6	6	
22¾	21½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 29
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Feb 3
42½	39½	Air Reduct (1a)	38	40⅞	40	40⅞	+1⅛
⅝	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	½	½	Jan 28
5	4½	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
⅝	½	Alleghany Corp	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	7½	Alleg pf xw	9	7¾	7½	7¾	
10⅝	8¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	9	8¾	9	+ ¾
21⅞	18	Alleghany pr pf	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
25⅜	20⅜	Alleg Lud (1½e)	5	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+1
11¼	9½	Allen Ind (1½e)	4	9½	9½	9½	
165	150	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	3	150	149	149½	— ½
11½	10½	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 1
12⅞	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	3	12	12	12	+ ¼
7⅝	6	Allied Stores	16	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	4	78½	78½	78½	— ½
37	32	Allis-Ch (1½e)	7	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
17¾	16½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	17	16½	16½	Jan 30
1¼	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 4
15¼	14	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	−2
50⅜	46¼	Amerada Cp (2)	8	47	46⅝	47	+ ¼
17⅜	14½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	15	15	15	15	+ ½
58½	44¼	Am Airlines (1e)	9	46¾	45¼	46¾	+1¾
8¼	7	Am Bank Note	1	7½	7¼	7½	+ ½
8¼	6⅜	Am Bosch	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Feb 3
38	34¼	Am Br S (2.10e)	1	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
95¼	86½	Am Can (4)	2	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ¼
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	
31⅜	26½	Am Car & Fdy	8	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+1½
66¼	60½	Am Car & F pf	5	62½	61	62½	+1⅜
23⅛	18¾	Am Ch&C (.40g)	5	20½	19¾	20½	+1⅜
121	111	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Jan 30
121	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	113	113	113	+1
8¾	8⅜	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 4
6¼	5	Am Comm Al	2	5⅛	5	5	Feb 4
10⅝	9¾	Am Crys S (¼g)	2	10	10	10	
1⅞	1⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 3
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jan 30
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	4	⅞	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	3	15	15	15	+ ¾
21	15¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	7	17½	17	17½	+ ½
3⅞	2⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 4
38½	33½	Am-Haw SS (1a)	6	35⅞	35	35¾	+1½
4⅛	3⅛	Am Hide & Lea	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	47¼	Am Home(2.40a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Feb 3
4¼	3¾	Am Internat'l	7	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13¼	13	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Feb 3
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17⅛	13⅛	Am Locomotive	5	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+1
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	3	84⅛	84	84	+ ⅛
13¾	12¾	Am M & F (.34g)	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
3	2½	Am M & Metal	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 3
19½	17¼	Am Metal (¼g)	3	18	18	18	+ ½
3¼	2⅜	Am Power & Lt	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
46¾	40¾	AmP&L$6pf17⅞k	2	41½	41⅛	41½	+ ¾
39	34	APL $5pf (1.56k)	11	34⅞	34¼	34¾	+ ⅞
7¼	6⅜	Am Rad&S(.40e)	29	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
15⅞	13¼	Am Roll M (¼e)	9	14⅜	13½	14⅜	+ ⅝
7	6⅛	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	4	8	8	8	Jan 30
45¼	39	Am Sm&R (½g)	10	41½	40¾	41½	+1½
154	148½	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	148¾	148½	148½	Feb 4
54	51¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	53	53	53	Feb 1
28½	24	Am Stl F (¼g)	7	25	24¼	25	+ ¾
11¼	10	Am Stores (⅝g)	3	10⅝	10½	10½	Feb 4
13½	12¾	Am Stove (.30g)	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Feb 4
15⅞	14	Am Sug R (½g)	6	14	14	14	
88	88	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	83	83	83	Feb 3
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 31
168¾	160½	Am T & T (9)	16	162½	160¼	162½	+2¾
73½	69¾	Am Tobacco (5)	6	70⅛	70¼	70⅛	— ⅛
74½	71	Am Tob B(5)	8	72⅛	71	72⅛	+1⅝
159	151	Am Tob pf (6)	2	152	152	152	
7	5½	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
7¼	6	Am Water Wks	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
99⅛	95¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	96	96	96	Feb 3
8⅞	7⅛	Am Woolen	7	7⅞	7⅞	7½	+ ⅜
60⅛	53½	Am Wool pf (7e)	5	56	55½	56	+1½
8	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	23½	Anaconda (2e)	54	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+1
14¼	13⅛	Anchor H (.80e)	●1	13½	13½	13½	
12½	11	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 31
2¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
30	28½	Arch-DM (1.40)	1	29½	29½	29½	− ½
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	1102¾	1103¾	1103¾	+ ¾
5½	4¾	Armour Ill	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	55⅜	55½	55⅜	+ ¼
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 4
34⅜	29	Arm Cork (¼g)	6	30½	29⅞	30½	+ ⅝
8⅞	8¼	Arnold C (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 31
6¾	5	Artloom (¼g)	1	5	5	5	Jan 31
7⅝	6½	Assd Dry Goods	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
87	83	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jan 29
99	92	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95½	95½	95½	Feb 4
35⅛	35	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 30
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	90	23⅜	22⅜	23⅛	+1
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	8	66⅛	65⅛	66	+1¼
17⅛	14	Atl Coast Line	40	16¾	15¾	16⅝	+1⅛
18⅜	16	Atl G&W Indies	3	16	15½	16	
19½	16	Atl G&W In pf	3	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+1½
24¼	22¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
110¼	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	1087⅛	1087⅛	1087⅛	Jan 22
7⅛	6¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	48	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Feb 3
72¼	67⅞	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Jan 31
7	6	Atlas Tack	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
2⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	Feb 4
5¼	4⅛	Aviation Corp	54	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
19	15⅛	Bald.Loco ct	16	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
4⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
5¾	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 4
10½	8⅞	Barber As (½e)	5	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	8½	Barnsdall (.15g)	5	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
24⅜	18¾	Bath IrWks(⅝e)	19	21⅝	20¾	21⅝	+1⅜
30½	27½	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	22⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Feb 3
$112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	+4½
126	120	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	119	119	119	−1
8⅜	7⅝	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
37¾	33⅝	Bendix Av (1g)	58	36⅜	35¼	36⅜	+1⅜
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	7	19½	19½	19½	
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Feb 4
32	29⅛	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29½	29½	29½	
89½	81	Beth Steel(1½g)	40	84½	82¼	84	+2
131½	128	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	128½	128½	128½	Feb 4
26¾	24½	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	26¾	26	26¾	+1¼
21¼	19	Black & Dk (1a)	2	19	19	19	Feb 4
10¼	8⅛	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
18⅜	17¼	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
18⅝	16	Boeing Airplane	12	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ¾
35	29¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	2	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅞
22⅜	19⅞	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	19⅞	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
22⅜	19⅞	Borden Co(.30g)	9	19⅝	19½	19½	− ⅛
20¼	16⅜	Borg-War (1a)	10	17¾	17	17¾	+1⅛
1½	1	Boston & Maine	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 30
39⅝	31½	Bower Roll B(3)	4	32½	32	32½	+1
4½	4¼	Brew Corp (.55e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 3
12⅜	10⅜	Bridgeport (¾e)	6	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	+ ⅛
25⅜	21¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	15	22½	21⅜	22½	+1¼
41	38	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38	38	38	Jan 31
44½	42¾	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¾
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	5⅞	Bkly-Man Tr	20	6	5⅞	6	
14⅛	12⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	5	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jan 29
23¼	20⅞	Bruns-Bal (3e)	2	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅜
12⅜	10	Bucyrus-E (1e)	6	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ½
5¼	4	Budd Mfg	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	6	Budd Wh (.20g)	3	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
34¼	28½	Bullard Co (2e)	1	29½	29½	29½	+1
33	29	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
18½	17⅛	Burling Mill (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Feb 4
53¼	52¼	Burling pf (2¾)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Feb 3
8¾	8¼	Burr Add (.15g)	7	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
3¾	2¾	Bush Terminal	8	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
5⅛	4¾	Butler Br (.15g)	1	5	5	5	
21⅝	20	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Feb 4
4⅜	3½	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	8½	Byers (AM) Co	2	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅝
12	10½	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	Feb 1
20¼	17⅝	Calif Pack (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Feb 3
53	53	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	6⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	12½	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
13⅜	12¼	Canada Dry (.60)	4	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
4⅛	3¼	Canadian Pacific	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
38½	35⅞	Cannon M (2)	2	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅞
3¼	3	Capital Adm A	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 30
30½	28	Carpent (2¾e)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
59¼	48	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	48	48	48	Feb 3
50¼	44½	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	46½	45½	46½	+1
28⅜	24¼	Celanese (1¼e)	1	25½	25	25½	+1
10	7	Celotex Cp (½g)	6	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
19½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
2⅝	2	Cent Foundry	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
2½	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 29
5¼	4¼	Cent Violetta $	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 4
3½	2⅜	Century Rib M	3	3½	3	3½	Feb 4
34½	29¾	Cerro de Pas(1g)	6	30¼	30	30½	+ ⅝
5⅝	4½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 4
21¼	20½	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	20½	20⅛	20½	− ⅜
20⅝	18½	Cham PF (.90e)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
16	14	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	+1
44½	40½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	6	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅞
102½	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	102	102	102	− ½
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 4
1⅝	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 30
⅛	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 1
8¼	7	Chi Mail O (⅛e)	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb 4
14¾	11½	Chi Pneu Tool	7	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ½
44½	40	Chi P T cv pf(3)	6	40½	40	40	Jan 31
52½	50⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ½
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 31
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 29
13⅜	11	Chickasha (⅛e)	3	11	11	11	Feb 3
2⅞	2½	Childs Co	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
72⅛	63⅜	Chrysler (5½e)	49	68¼	64⅜	65½	+1⅜
10½	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	4	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ¼
3	2½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
37¾	35	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	34½	34½	34½	− ½
13¾	12⅝	Cleve Gr B (2e)	3	30	30	30	Feb 3
30½	27¼	Climax M(1.20a)	6	28⅜	28	28½	+ ½
34	29¼	Cluett P (2¾e)	9	31	30⅜	30½	+1¼
106	99¾	Coca-Cola (5e)	11	99¾	99½	99⅝	− ⅛
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jan 30
12⅞	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	5	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
102¼	101	Colg-P pf(4¼)	2	101¼	101	101	Feb 1
30¼	26⅜	Collins&A(2¾e)	21	29	28¼	29	+ ⅞
20	17¼	Col Fuel&I¼g	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Feb 3
21¾	19¼	Col Br A (2e)	6	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
21	19	Col Br B (2e)	9	19	19	19	
4⅞	4½	Col G&E (.10g)	12	4⅜	4½	4½	− ⅛
82½	76⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	79¾	79½	79¾	+ ¼
6⅞	5⅝	Colum Pict	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24⅞	23	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
89½	77	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
30⅞	28½	Coml Credit (3)	6	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ¾
104	100½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	101½	101½	101½	Feb 3
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	18	36¾	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅞
110	107	ComTcv pf(4¼)	2	107½	107	107	Jan 29
11⅜	9⅝	Coml Solv (¼e)	8	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
⅛	⅝	Com'th & South	19	¼	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
53⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	51½	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
30½	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	21	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
4	3⅛	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 3
17¾	16½	Congoleum (1a)	6	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+ ¾
29⅝	25½	Cons Aircr (2e)	13	26¾	26	26⅜	+ ¾
15⅞	12½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	5	13	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
7⅜	6¼	Cons Cop (½e)	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	22	Cons Edison (2)	53	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	
107⅜	106¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107	107	107	+ ¼
⅝	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 4
8	7½	Cons F pf (1e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 4
3½	2¾	Cons Laundries	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (⅛g)	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 31
4½	3½	Consoln Coal	1	3⅝	3½	3⅝	Feb 4
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	15¼	16	+ ¾
106⅜	105⅛	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Feb 4
15⅞	14½	Container (¼g)	3	14½	14½	14½	
9⅜	7¾	Cont Bak (A)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ¼
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 4
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	88½	88	88½	Jan 31
40½	36½	Cont Can (2e)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
7¾	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1½e)	11	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+1
39⅜	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
4½	3⅜	Cont Motors	16	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
20½	17⅞	Cont O Del (1)	6	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
23½	21¼	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
23½	21¼	Continental (.60)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
5⅜	½	Exchange Buffet	3	½	½	½	Feb 1
45½	39½	Fair Morse (1½g)	4	41	40	41	+1½
22	19⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	2	21	20¾	21	+1
12⅞	11⅞	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	3	12½	12	12	Feb 3
25¾	23⅜	Fed M & S (2e)	1	23⅜	23¾	23¾	Jan 31
14⅝	12½	Fed Mogul (1)	1	13	13	13	+ ½
4¼	3⅛	Fed Mot Truck	1	3½	3½	3½	
⅝	½	Fed Wat Serv A	6	½	½	½	
21½	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	5	21	21	21	+ ⅛
97½	94¼	Fed Str pf (4¼)	3	94¼	94¼	94¼	Feb 4
13	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	3	11¾	11½	11½	Feb 1
38¼	36	Fid P F I (1.60a)	8	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ½
18½	16½	Firestone (¼g)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Feb 4
105	102	Fire T&R pf (6)	2	102	102	102	Feb 4
42½	40¼	First N Str (2½)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
15	12⅞	Flintkote (1e)	3

Commerce and Finance

Every Method to Get Skilled Workmen for Defense Explored

Business and Industry

FHLB Declares Home Taxation Is Oppressive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Increased national income arising from the national defense program should permit municipalities to amend their archaic taxing systems and put home ownership on a sounder basis, Dr. William H. Husband, member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, declared.

"Taxes remain a heavy burden in hundreds of communities, a decided negative influence on the benefits that should come from the modernized and systematized home financing terms developed in the past few years to give greater economy and convenience to the borrower and security to the lender," said Dr. Husband.

Taxes High

"The fact that many citizens are forced to pay out more money in taxes than they pay to finance their homes is ample proof of unfair tax rates and inequalities of assessment. These evils are aggravated in many communities by methods of administration which fail even to provide for the orderly payment of taxes before heavy penalties are incurred.

"These penalties for delinquency and various other forms of threat take the place of much-needed tax servicing in the form of efficient collection procedure. While there is an escape provided from unreasonable financing terms through refinancing or by liquidation of the indebtedness, taxes remain one of the inevitable certainties of the home owner's lift.

"In some cities, there is an apparent purposeful policy in not encouraging the payment of tax delinquencies because the interest and penalties provide a fruitful source of income either to the cities or to individual officials. In one city, it is estimated that penalties amount to $100,000,000, as compared with delinquent taxes amounting to $385,000,000.

Collector Fee Burden

"Further encouragement of tax delinquency arises from the vicious system of paying tax collectors a fee for collection of tax arrearages while none may be allowed if the taxes are paid on schedule. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to obtain bills or statements detailing a record of the taxes which are due, and it may be impossible even to ascertain the names of the collectors when taxpayers want to pay."

Unfair tax rates, high delinquencies and declining real estate markets go hand in hand, Dr. Husband asserted—and much of the difficulty can be traced to the absence of a comprehensive tax policy and to the failure to provide efficient collection procedures. In making these observations, Dr. Husband indicated that he was not speaking as a tax expert but believed that the results of the nationwide experience of the HOLC should be made known to throw light on home ownership and other related fields.

Big Defense Plants Nearing Completion

DETROIT (AP)—Structural steel work has been completed on two of the largest national defense plants being built in the Detroit area

The Ford Motor Company announced steel work had been finished on its $21,000,000 airplane engine plant, and at Chrysler Corporation's tank arsenal, to cost $20,000,000, the final rivet of the steel framework has been driven

Construction on both plants was reported ahead of schedule. The Ford plant, to be used in the manufacture of Pratt & Whitney airplane engines, was started in September, while work was begun on the Chrysler tank plant in November.

Youngstown Tube Net More Than Doubled in 1940

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. earned a net 1940 profit of $10,815,468, more than double the 1939 net and about 10 per cent under the 1937 earnings, the concern's preliminary earning statement showed.

After providing $825,000 for preferred stock dividends, this earning is equal to $5.96 on each of the 1,675,008 outstanding common shares. The net profit in 1939 was $5,004,484.

Profit from operations last year, after provision for estimated federal income taxes but before provision for depletion of minerals and depreciation of plants, was $21,492,933, compared to $14,904,337 the previous year.

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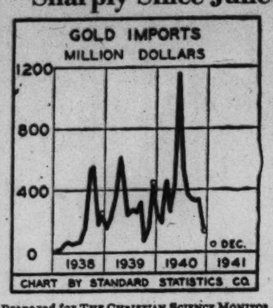
Gold Imports Off Sharply Since June



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Gold imports have dropped sharply since many of the countries formerly shipping the metal here have been cut off by the war or have begun to exhaust their supplies. The size of future imports will depend largely on whether the British continue to send us their newly-mined gold.

Tool Output Rises More Than 20-Fold Since Depression

CLEVELAND (AP)—The National Machine Tool Builders Association declared that member plants' output, as measured in dollar value, has increased more than 20-fold since the depression years of 1931-34, and boasted:

"No people in the world build better, more productive machine tools than Americans and no other country has the capacity to build them as quickly or in greater quantities."

The association comprises manufacturers who turn out equipment to turn, drill, plane, mill, and grind metal. It said in a pamphlet issued to detail these manufacturers' part in armament:

"Ordinarily, machine tools are used to make vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, radios, telephones, plumbing supplies, and other such peacetime products. But for several years before national defense suddenly became an American problem, the industry shipped machine tools to England and France to help solve the same problem there.

"The industry, therefore, knew in a general way what would be needed for defense production and without waiting for plans, schedules, orders, or Government funds, set out to fulfill this need. It takes from four months to two years to build a machine tool and most types have to be made to order.

"Machine tool production which in the four years of 1931-34 averaged only $30,000,000, was pushed up in 1939 to $200,000,000. Even the 1929 peak didn't go that high. Then in 1940, that production was more than doubled—to $450,000,000. This year it will be increased to well over $650,000,000."

This "amazing expansion" was made possible, the association said, by new plants, new equipment, distribution of orders, training of men for extra shifts, and overtime.

U. S. Gold Imports Up Sharply in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nearly $150,000,000 of gold brought from South Africa by the American cruiser Louisville helped swell gold imports last week to $166,115,127—the largest amount in any week since June.

The Navy and Treasury have announced that the cruiser brought gold from South Africa but declined to give the amount. The Commerce Department disclosed $149,633,653 worth of the metal arrived from South Africa in the week ended January 29. Presumably all or nearly all of this amount came on the Louisville.

Coincidentally, the week's import total was the largest since another Navy movement of gold. In June, the Navy carried about $300,000,000 of French gold across the Atlantic.

When normal shipping methods were used in subsequent weeks, gold imports fell as low as $4,152,581 recently and amounted to $21,577,682 in the week before last.

Other large shipments last week were $5,458,003 from Canada, $4,501,498 from India and $3,150,243 from Colombia.

Plans to Meet Skilled Labor Shortage Being Intensified

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labor is expected to develop in a few months due to the defense program, but preventive methods now being carried on by the National Defense Advisory Commission are expected to alleviate a good part of the difficulty.

The shortage is expected because a large number of specialized defense plants will be completed shortly and employers will then be ready to put them into operation. Many employers, however, have failed to take adequate steps to provide their new plants with adequate skilled help, still feeling it necessary only to hang out the "help wanted" sign. At about the same time, however, the last of the available skilled labor, for which the country has already been combed, may have disappeared into the defense program and employers will be either left short-handed or forced to pirate labor from other defense or non-defense plants.

Intensive preparation against this impending shortage, however, has been under way in Washington, under the National Defense Advisory Commission's Labor Division. Just as the Materials Division under Mr. Stettinius set out to make sure that the defense program should not be curtailed by a shortage of certain strategic materials, so the Labor Division has undertaken to see that the program will not be hamstrung by a shortage of men for the highly skilled operations now involved in a large-scale armament program.

Bureaus Helpful

Among the first tasks of the Labor Division was to bring in to its program those of the Government's multitudinous bureaus, offices, and agencies which could help. It found many more such useful agencies than were available 25 years ago when the country launched upon its previous preparedness program.

Among the foremost was the United States Employment Office, originally under the Department of Labor, but now under the Federal Security Agency. The Employment Office carried records of 5,700,000 unemployed persons, of whom some 1,000,000 were skilled and some 1,500,000 semi-skilled and professional people. The Office now has 1,500 employment offices scattered through the United States. A catalog of some 400 different occupations, crafts, skills, special trades and operations necessary to the defense program was then compiled, and the registered unemployed checked against this list so that shortages of any kind of man in any part of the country could be filled from the list. In addition, the local offices have now developed the practice of checking at least monthly with local defense-program employers to see what kind of men they may need.

Thus, if the program requires pattern-makers in a particular plant, the United States Employment Office records may indicate whether the place can be filled locally, and if not, whether unemployed pattern-makers in more or less distant labor centers may be informed of the available jobs. As a result Federal Security Administrator McNutt last month warned workers not to migrate after work in distant defense industries without first checking with the local United States Employment Office because they may otherwise find the jobs already filled by the time they get there.

(Incidentally, under the Reorganization Act of last year, the Social Security Board, the National Youth Administration, the CCC, the United States Employment Offices, and the United States Office of Education are now grouped under the Federal Security Agency, which is headed by Paul McNutt.)

Vocational Schools

The second step taken by the NDAC's Labor Division was to get Congress to provide substantial sums for vocational schools and other means for the accelerated training of workers. In the summer some $7,500,000 was obtained for the United States Office of Education to be used for the training of men in engineering colleges. An unemployed man capable of passing college entrance exams can get a quick course at an engineering school now, paid for by the United States Office of Education, or an employer can send one of his engineers for a refresher course under the same subsidy. Or a man with a general engineering training can now get a free engineering course calculated to familiarize him with such technical subjects as the stress capacity of aluminum in airplane use.

A further $9,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose in the fall, and altogether the United States Education Office has received nearly $100,000,000 for training programs of one kind or another in connection with the defense program. Something like $7,500,000 was allocated by Congress to the WPA to take its workers off regular work and pay them regular WPA wages to take special training courses for employment in defense industries.

As a result of these appropriations, at the end of 1940 there were 92 institutions giving 445 courses to 36,500 trainees for engineering and supervisory work, while there had been a substantial volume of subsidy provided to city, State, and private vocational schools designed to give mechanics and youngsters special skills for the defense program.

Trained Specialists

The main purpose of this program, it must be understood, is not to develop full all-round mechanics and machinists, but to prepare men for work on special machines. Except in the machine tool industry, where all-round highly skilled machinists are virtually indispensable throughout the shop, American industry has, particularly in the automobile industry, succeeded in breaking down a large proportion of skilled operations into sub-divided operations each of which can be separately learned in a few weeks.

An instance of this came up near the beginning of the work of the Labor Division. An urgent request was made on behalf of the Army Arsenal at Frankfurt and the Navy Yard near Washington, for skilled instrument-makers and lens-grinders. Extensive meetings were held with works managers, personnel chiefs, presidents, and so on, of such firms as Bausch & Lomb, Leeds & Northrup, Sperry Gyroscope, Western Electric, General Electric, Warner & Swasey, Folk Corporation, and Eastman Kodak. The arsenal and navy-yard people were told that you "don't have to have instrument makers today to make instruments, or lens-grinders to grind lenses." These operations have been broken down into many special unit tasks which can be readily learned in a short time by comparatively untrained men. One executive stated that in his instrument-making department he had only 15 all-round instrument-makers out of 400 men working. "However," he said, "we would be lost if we didn't have the 15 all-round trained instrument makers to supervise and check up on the work of the other men."

Training Program

Last but not least among the three principal lines of attack on the problem of labor shortage is the Labor Division's "Training Within Industry" program, headed by Channing Dooley of Socony-Vacuum Corporation and Walter Dietz of Western Electric Corporation. The principle of this program is that by and large, training on the job is far and away more effective and useful than so-called "pre-employment" training. The preliminary schooling given mechanics in vocational schools, and given engineers in engineering colleges, is of great value but can't be as immediately brought to bear on the defense program as direct training in a factory or by a factory management on the job.

The techniques being proposed, furthered, pushed, advocated, and publicized among employers in the "Training Within Industry" program are not new. They are fundamentally merely a distillation of the best that American industrial personnel management has been able to learn in the last generation about how to enable each worker to make the fullest use of his best skill up to the maximum of his individual ability.

They involve the "up-grading" of workmen to the highest tasks for which they have the skill or which they can learn; the breaking down of complicated jobs into fractional parts which can be easily taught to new men, with the former occupants of these complicated jobs thereupon being pushed up into supervisory capacity.

And they further involve the continuance and expansion of apprentice programs—and the setting up of new ones. A full-round apprenticeship prepares a man for a wide range of operations. It takes years rather than weeks. It is no more fitted for immediate defense needs than is the expansion of steel mills or electric power plants for the making of next week's shells. But the idea is that the defense program may be here some time, and that no shop or factory, no matter how skilful the engineers may be in breaking down complicated jobs into simpler specialized ones can get along without a complement of fully trained and thoroughly apprenticed mechanics any more than it can get along without engineers.

Your Income Tax

No. 9

Who Is the Head of a Family?

For income tax purposes there can be only one head of a family In addition to being the chief financial support, the head of a family must be related by blood, marriage, or adoption to his dependents, and he must have a legal or moral obligation to exercise family control over them and provide for their care. As such he is entitled to the same exemption allowed a married person—$2,000.

There are some unusual cases under this classification. A single person, who supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood, by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for them is based upon a legal or moral obligation, is the head of a family, and as such is entitled to the exemption allowed a married person—$2,000. In addition he may claim a credit of $400 for each dependent.

Another example not so much out of the usual is this: A widower who supports in his household his aged mother and his child 17 years of age is the head of a family, and as such is entitled to an exemption of $2,000 and a credit of $800 for two dependents.

Not infrequently a case like this is reported: It involves the support of an indigent adult by a single person who is morally and legally obligated to provide a home for this individual. In such a case the exemption as the head of a family may be allowed—the circumstances of each case are considered in making the determination. If the individual so supported is not financially dependent, even though the taxpayer maintains a common home and furnishes the chief support, the latter may not claim the exemption.

A taxpayer who supports in his home his minor children over whom he exercises family control is classified as the head of a family, even though the children may have an income of their own sufficient for their maintenance. If he does not support them, by reason of their own income, but does exercise family control, he cannot be classified as the head of a family.

Passenger Auto Sales Up 29 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Detroit

R. L. Polk & Company's statistical bureau reported that retail sales of new passenger cars in the United States in 1940 totaled 3,415,905 units, according to official registration figures.

Truck registrations for 1940 totaled 576,327.

The figures compare with 2,653,377 passenger vehicles and 486,748 trucks newly registered in 1939.

The Polk survey showed that 334,073 new passenger cars and 51,095 new trucks were registered in December, 1940. Car registration was up 10.83 per cent and truck listings 9.60 per cent over the preceding month.

Pacific Tel. & Tel. Ordered to Readjust Rates by March 15

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission ordered the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries to readjust the so-called "interstate Pacific" scale of telephone rates by March 15 to conform with other interstate rates for like services and equal distances.

The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., and its subsidiaries, the commission said had failed to show why subscribers of the Pacific system "should be compelled to pay from 9 to 40 per cent more for 'interstate Pacific' calls than for 'other interstate' calls."

"These 'interstate Pacific' rates are unreasonably high, and furthermore, produce undue and unreasonable discrimination and prejudice throughout the Pacific system's territory," the commission said. "The only proper method of correcting the situtaion is to reduce the 'interstate Pacific' scale to the level of the 'other interstate' scale of rates."

The proceeding grew out of a complaint by the Department of Public Service of the State of Washington filed in June, 1939.

The commission defined "Pacific territory" as meaning the territory served by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., and its subsidiaries directly through their own or leased facilities and including the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, and that part of Idaho generally north of the Salmon River.

Aluminum Output In 1940 Tops '39 Peak by 26 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that 1940 production of primary aluminum exceeded the peak reached in 1939 by 26 per cent and that consumption rose 35 per cent above 1939.

Officials said 1940 production totalled 412,560,000 pounds of new aluminum valued at $75,292,210 compared with 325,090,000 pounds valued at $64,600,000 the year before.

To meet national defense requirements, officials added, aluminum production is expected to exceed 690,000,000 pounds by July, 1941, and 825,000,000 pounds by July, 1942.

Contrary to the trend of many other materials greatly in demand for the rearmament program, the price of aluminum declined 3 cents during 1940 from 20 cents a pound to 17 cents.

Officials attributed the 1940 demand for aluminum chiefly to the high rate of activity in national defense industries, particularly airplane construction.

G. B. Powder Plant In Tenn. Operating

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Great Britain's new smokeless powder plant here is now in production, it was announced.

The Tennessee Powder Co., a du Pont affiliate that built and is operating the plant under contract with the British Purchasing Commission, said "production rate is being increased as rapidly as possible and should approach normal in a short time." It was said 2,000 employees are engaged in actual manufacture of powder. Construction on various units of the $20,000,000 plant is still in progress but will be complete in about two months, they added.

South Carolina County Sets Cotton Yield Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA S. C.—Dillon County led South Carolina and set an all-time record in producing 445 pounds of lint cotton to the acre in 1940, it was shown by preliminary estimates released by Frank Black, Statistician here for the Department of Agriculture.

Previously, the high record was claimed by Marlboro County with 432 pounds an acre, produced in 1919.

Eleven counties in the northwestern and northeastern sections of the State produced more than 400 pounds an acre last year, the report showed, while 25 counties made more than 300 pounds.

The average for the State was 373 pounds last year.

Road Orders New Equipment

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Orders for new equipment costing $4,338,000 have been placed by the Missouri Pacific lines. They include 18 diesel-electric switch engines, a single-unit rail-motor passenger car and 1,272 freight cars.

Disciplinary Steps to Be Aired by Curb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Curb Exchange public governors have recommended and the Board of Governors has adopted a plan to give full publicity to all disciplinary action taken against members of the curb whether or not it is felt that the public interest is involved, according to George P. Rea, President.

Mr. Rea, in a statement, recalled the appointment on Nov. 13, 1940, of John T. Madden, Benjamin H. Namm and Victor F. Ridder as public governors and added:

"It was understood at that time that these public governors would be entrusted with the responsibility of representing the public interest in the administration of the New York Curb Exchange. In the light of that responsibility, we have reviewed the activities and policies of the Exchange for 1940 and respectfully offer the recommendations."

Recommendations

The recommendations were unanimously adopted by the Board of Governors, although there were rumors that certain members had wished to resign and has been dissuaded only by the plea that the institution should present a united front. The action is felt to be connected with the failure of the Curb to discipline members who were involved in commission-splitting arrangements with J. Chester Cuppia, which came before the board last summer. This case recently was reopened by the Securities and Exchange Commission and will be heard in Washington on Feb. 17.

The recommendations follow:

"We realize that it has been the policy of the Exchange to give full publicity to any and all disciplinary action that the Exchange has taken to members, whenever the offense has involved any financial loss on the part of the public. We likewise understand, however, that the exchange has not seen fit to publicize disciplinary action taken with members when it felt that the public interest was not directly involved. In this last respect, we believe that such failure to publicize has been a serious mistake.

A Quasi-Public Institution

"A national securities exchange is a quasi-public institution. If it is to continue to act in that capacity, it must render a full account of its stewardship to the public at all times.

"A national securities exchange has a definite public service to perform. That service is to maintain a free market for the sale and purchase of securities. If this service functions properly, business enterprise will be aided by the flow of capital into industry.

"It must be a fundamental requirement that the members of a national securities exchange, to whom orders are entrusted by the public, should so conduct themselves that the highest degree of confidence may be placed in their integrity. Once this high standard has been established, there is no reason for not apprising the public as to the commission of a material offense by any member of the Exchange. The public should receive full information so that it may decide for itself whether its interest has been affected, either directly or indirectly."

G. M. Declares 75 Cent Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corp. declared a dividend of 75 cents per share of common stock, compared with $1 three months ago, and 75 cents a year ago. Total disbursements in 1940 were $3.75 per share.

The dividend is payable March 12 to stock of record February 13.

Directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the $5 preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock April 7.

For Full Publicity

George P. Rea

President of the New York Curb Exchange.

Canadians Urged To Invest in War Savings Securities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—With a statement to the press, followed by a broadcast, Prime Minister Mackenzie King has appealed to the people of Canada to invest in war savings certificates. An intensive, carefully organized campaign, which will continue for a month and which has 40,000 workers engaged in it, is trying to enlist the bulk of Canadians of limited means into a vast voluntary army of subscribers to Dominion war loans.

The idea is to get as large a number as possible of regular investors and to secure an annual contribution to the country's war chest through the sale of the certificates of at least $120,000,000 or $10,000,000 a month.

When war savings certificates and stamps were first offered to the public some months ago the objective was placed at $50,000,000, but it soon became apparent that similar issues not only in Britain but in Australia as well were becoming an important factor in war finance. If they were experiments, they were quite successful ones. The Dominion Finance Department decided on a goal of $120,000,000 instead of $50,000,000.

In his statement to the citizens of Canada, the Prime Minister said: "The Government of Canada appeals to you to lend some part of your income to your country."

Census Shows Fewer Farms, More Acreage

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farms decreased in number but increased in acreage during the drought and depression decade of 1930-40, the Census Bureau announced.

The Bureau's census of agriculture showed that on last April 1, there were 6,096,789 farms, totaling 1,060,507,355 acres and value at $33,644,263,247. Ten years before, there were 6,288,648 farms with 986,771,016 acres valued at $47,879,838,358. A similar census taken in 1935 counted 6,812,350 farms with 1,054,515,111 acres and a value of $32,858,844,012.

No reason was given for the decline in farms and the increase in acreage, but officials indicated that many farmers who survived the difficult decade apparently had taken over farms of some of the less fortunate.

The acreage figure was about three times the area on which crops actually were produced. The Bureau said that crops actually were harvested from 321,757,900 acres in 1939.

Decreases in numbers of farms were most pronounced in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas. Smaller decreases were general throughout most of the rest of the country except for New England, the Pacific states and the East North Central states—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. These areas showed increases.

Valuation figures included buildings and other improvements. Iowa was shown to be the richest farm state with $2,690,744,215 worth of farm lands and buildings. Next were Texas, $2,590,337,654; Illinois, $2,537,117,306; and California, $2,167,262,648.

Stocks of Wheat Highest on Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators, warehouses and on farms toalled 449,049,000 bushels on Jan. 1. This was the largest combined stocks in these positions in the seven years that records of such stocks have been kept.

Similar stocks totalled 360,255,000 bushels on Jan. 1, 1940.

Stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses at the first of the year totaled 165,167,000 bushels, the balance of the stocks being stored on farms.

The department stocks were especially heavy in both the hard red spring and hard red winter states.

Stocks of wheat in all positions on Jan. 1 by classes included: Hard red winter 158,027,000 bushels, soft red winter 87,978,000, hard red spring 122,268,000, Durum 28,943,000 and white 51,833,000.

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171 HARVARD AVE. Between Commonwealth and Brighton Aves.
248 HUNTINGTON AVE. Opp. Symphony Hall
KENMORE SQ. 542 Commonwealth Ave., 544 Commonwealth Ave., cor. of Brookline Ave.
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U. S. Can Jump Oil Production In Short Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—The daily production of crude oil could be increased by the domestic petroleum industry by 1,000,000 barrels and refinery runs could be boosted to nearly 4,500,000 barrels daily on 24 hours' notice, declares the Oil and Gas Journal in its annual statistical review and outlook number just issued.

These are the basic factors, the trade journal says, which qualify the petroleum industry to meet any conceivable increase in normal domestic and defense-program demand.

Proven reserves of crude oil scattered throughout 23 States of the Nation now total 20,099,258,000 barrels, an increase of 411,919,000 barrels over 1939, after deducting 1940 production of 1,338,237,000 barrels.

New Discoveries

New discoveries of the year accounted for 350,089,000 barrels of the industry's total reserves and extensions to old fields provided for 967,374,000 barrels. Texas, the Journal says, contains 53.3 per cent of the total crude-oil reserves; California has 15.9 per cent, and Louisiana 8.4 per cent.

In maintaining its record for supplying an increasing volume of products at a constantly lowered cost to the consumer, the oil industry drilled 30,040 wells, representing an increase of 3,201 over the preceding year. The average initial production from each of the 21,103 successful oil wells was 344.8 barrels. There were 2,404 successful gas well completions last year compared to 2,031 in 1939. In addition to the successful completions, the industry abandoned 6,533 failures which reflects hazards of the business.

Unreserved opposition to Federal regulation of the industry is expressed in excerpts from two-score replies to an inquiry directed to a cross section of the industry's leaders. Expressions of 1941 objectives from the industry's leaders reveal the unqualified determination to fulfill every conceivable defense obligation and, at the same time, provide for the increase of 8 per cent in the domestic demand forecast for 1941.

The industry is making all necessary arrangements to unblock the bottlenecks in the supply of rubber and explosives, two of the most vital commodities in the defense program.

Federal Control

A review of the year's events in Washington reveal the growing extent to which the Federal Government and courts are influencing operations of the oil industry. The review presages the events pending action in the current year, including the probability that decision will be reached on the Government's effort to impose greater restrictions on pipe lines and penalize the industry for alleged infractions of the antitrust laws.

The United States produced 62.7 per cent of the world's crude oil withdrawals in 1940. Venezuela, showing a detailed report on world production of 2,136,566,088 barrels last year, was the chief victim of blocked petroleum markets in Europe, the Mediterranean and Scandinavia.

Increased shipments of Venezuelan and other Latin-American petroleum to the United States lifted 1940 domestic imports approximately 35 per cent, but the expanded market in this country was insufficient to offset European restrictions on consumption.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40)	36½	38½
Bank of Man (.80a)	15	16½
Bank of N Y (14)	345	355
Bankers Tr (12)	55¾	57¾
Bklyn Tr (4)	72½	77½
Cen Han Bk & Tr (4)	98½	101½
Chase Nat (1.40)	31½	33½
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	46¾	48¾
Commercial (8)	174	180
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	12¾	14¼
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	48¼	49¼
Empire Tr (3)	43	46
First Nat (Bos)	45½	47½
First Natl	1650	1690
Guaranty Tr (12)	295	300
Irving Tr (.60)	11¾	12¼
Manufacturers Tr (2)	38¼	40¼
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52¼	54¼
Natl City	27	28½
N Y Trust (5)	103½	106½
Public (1½)	29¼	31¼
Title G & T	2¼	3¼

Insurance Co. Stocks		
Aetna Casualty (4a)	124	128
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51½	53½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26¼	27¾
American Equitable (1)	18¾	20¼
American Insur Newark (½a)	12½	14
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	43	45
American Reserve (1e)	11	12½
American Surety (2½)	47½	49½
Automobile (1a)	37	39
Baltimore American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Boston (16a)	614	631
Carolina (1.30a)	28¾	30¼
City of New York (1.30)	22¼	23¾
Connecticut General Life (.80)	25¼	26¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	34	36¼
Fid & Dep (4a)	118	122
Fireman's Newark (.40)	9½	11
Frank Fire (1a)	29¾	31¾
General Reinsurance (1a)	38½	40¾
Georgia Home (1a)	24	27
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¾	44¾
Globe & Rep (½)	9¾	10¾
Globe & Rut	10	13
Gt American Insurance (1a)	35½	37
Hanover (1.20)	25	26½
Hartford Fire (2a)	83	86
Home Fire Sec	1¾	2¾
Home Ins (1.20a)	31	33
Homestead (1)	18	19½
Knickerbocker (½)	8¼	9¾
Lincoln Fire	1¾	2¾
Maryland Cas	2¾	3½
Mass Bond (3½)	63	65
National Fire (2)	58½	60½
National Union (1.20a)	7¾	8¾
New Am Cas (.85)	17½	18¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	46¾
New York Fire (.80)	14¼	15¾
Nor East Ins	3¾	5¾
North River (1)	24	25½
Phoenix (2a)	82½	86½
Prov Wash (1a)	34¼	36¼
Reip Ins Pr (1.20)	24½	26
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	24½	26
Rhode Island Ins	2¾	4
St Paul Fire (8)	247	257
Springfield (4½a)	121	124
Sun Life (15)	210	260
Travelers (16)	404	414
U S Fid & G (1)	21½	23
U S Fire (2)	48¼	50½
Westchester (1.20a)	33¼	33¾

L. C. Smith Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc., reported for the quarter ended Dec. 31 net profit of $373,925, equal to $1.28 a common share, compared with $77,590, or 21 cents, in the like quarter of 1939.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 47-43	107.8	107.8	107.8
1 3s 48-46	110.15	110.15	110.15
5 3¼s 45-43	107.10	107.10	107.10
1 2½s 53-49	105.25	105.25	105.25
1 3¼s 46-44	108.9	108.9	108.9
2 3s 58-51	110.22	110.22	110.22
5 2¾s 60-55	108.13	108.12	108.12

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	107	107	107

New York City Bonds

36 3s 80	101¼	101	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
17 Alleghany cv 5s 44	92⅝	92	92¼
14 Alleghany 5s 50 st	58½	58	58½
12 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103¾	103½	103½
30 Am&For P 5s 2030	58¼	58	58¼
13 Tm T&T 3½s 43	103¾	103¼	103¼
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¼	108	108¼
4 Am WW&E 6s 75	108½	108⅛	108½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105½	105½	105½
2 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109	109¼
8 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	90⅜	90¼	90¼
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	97¾	97⅞	97⅞
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅝	103½	103⅝
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Atl&Birm 4s 33	10½	10½	10½
1 AC Line 1st 4s 52	75	75	75
49 AC Line cit 4s 52	72⅝	72⅜	72⅜
19 AC Line 4½s 64	64⅜	63⅞	64¼
7 AC Line 5s 45	80⅝	80½	80½
27 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	83	82	83
18 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	68½	68⅛	68½
60 B&O 95 st A	41	40	41
38 B&O 95 st C	46	44⅞	46
36 B&O 2000 stD	40⅝	39¾	40⅝
60 B&O 96 stF	40	39½	40
27 B&O cv 60 st	17½	17	17½
12 B&O 4s 48	68	67¾	68
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	58¾	58¾	58¾
3 B&O S W 50 st	47	46	47
3 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	54½	54½	54½
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	53½	53½	53½
1 Bang&Atroo 5s 43	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
5 BellTPa 5s 48 B	112½	112½	112½
2 Bell TPa 5s 60C	133	133	1133
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106	106	106
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	102	102	102
3 Big Sandy 4s 44	108½	108½	108½
51 Bost&Me 4½s 70	23⅞	23	23¾
3 Bost&Me 4s 60	71	71	71
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110½	110½	110½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94¾	94¾	94¾
8 Buf R&P 57 st	45	44½	45⅝
2 Bush Term 4s 52	73	73	73
1 Can Sou 5s 62	87	87	87
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	92½	92¼	92½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	92⅝	92¾	92
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	93	93¼	93⅛
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	103¾	103¼	103¾
14 Can Pac 5s'54	73	72½	73
20 Can Pac 4½s'46	78½	78	78½
8 Can Pac 4s perp	55	54¾	55
8 Caro C&O 4s'65	106⅛	106	106
2 Carriers & Gen 5s'50	100	100	100
6 Celanese 3s'55	98	98	98
6 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	93¼	93	93
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	7	7	7
27 Cen Pac 5s'60	50⅞	49¾	50⅞
19 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	69	69	69
5 Cen R R N J 5s'87	143¾	141½	143¾
4 Cen R R N J 4s'87	139⅜	137⅝	139⅜
13 Certain-td 5½s'48	89½	89	89
16 C&O 3⅛s'96	103⅞	103½	103⅞
15 C&O rfg 3⅛s'96 E	104	103½	103⅞
5 C&O rfg 3½s'63 F	105½	105½	105½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	77½	77½	77½
3 CB&Q gen 4s'58	84½	84½	84½
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
11 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94	93¾	93¾
1 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	15½	15½	15½
28 Chic Gt West 4s'59	32¾	32⅛	32¾
1 Chi Ind&Sou 4s'56	70	70	70
5 Chi I &L 4s'47	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
36 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
10 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1½	1½	1½
5 CM&SP 4½s'89 F	35¼	35¼	35¼
10 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	35	34½	35
34 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	35½	34⅝	35½
1 CM&SP gen 4s'89	34	34	34
6 Chi&NW 6½s'36	23	22½	23
5 Chi & NW 4½s 87	18½	18½	18½
11 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	18	18	18
7 Chi & NW 4s 87	18½	18¼	18½
1 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	18	18	18
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	44½	44	44½
10 CRI2& P 4½s 52A	9	8¾	8¾
14 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
19 CRI & P 4s 88	16¾	16¾	16¾
9 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	7½	7½	7½
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
8 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101⅞	101¾	102¼
11 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92	91⅞	91⅞
2 Childs Co 5s 43	33	33	33
3 C&OCEL 4½s 77	57⅝	56⅞	57⅝
3 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	78½	78½	78½
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	108	108	108
88 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	88	88	88
60 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	72	72	72
25 Col & So 4½s 80	14½	13⅞	14½
4 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104⅜	104¼	104¼
2 ComiMack inc 6s 49ww	38½	38½	38½
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Conn R&L 5½s 51st	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	107½	107½	107½
5 Con Edis 3½s 56	103½	103½	103½
24 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103⅝	102⅞	103
1 Con Rys 4s 54	78½	78½	78½
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	76¾	76¾	76¾
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109⅜	109¼	109¼
4 Contin-tal Oil 2¾s 48	105	105	105
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	17	17	17
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	18⅝	18½	18½
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98	98	98
1 Dayton PL 3s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Dela&Hud rfg 4s 43	82⅝	82¼	82¾
1 D&RG 4½s 36	8¾	8½	8¾
50 D&RG 4s 36	8	8½	8⅞
2 D&RG W 5s 55 asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
69 D&RG West 5s 78	7¾	7½	7¾
4 Det Edison 3½s 65	103¾	103½	103⅝
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	105	105	105
119 Erie rfg 5s 67	18	17¾	17¾
32 Erie rfg 5s 75	17¾	17¾	17¾
26 Erie gen lien 4s 96	44¼	43½	44
6 Erie Gene 6s 57	105½	105½	105½
20 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	66	66	66
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	44	44	44
7 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	100½	100½	100½
17 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	86½	85¾	86½
11 Goodrich 4½s 56	106	106	106
1 Gt Nor Ry 3½s 52	107½	107½	107½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	92¼	92¼	92½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102½	102½	102½
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Gulf M&N 5s 50	85⅞	85	85⅞
14 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	38	37½	38
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104½	104½	104½
1 Houst nOilTex 4½s 54	102½	102½	102½
11 Hudson Coal 5s62A	29½	29	29
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47¾	47½	47¾
12 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13	12¾	13
9 Ill Cen 4s 52	45	44¾	45
26 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44	43¾	44
2 Ill Cen 4s 2003	44	43¾	44
1 Ill Cen 4s 2003 ctf	43	43	43
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 66	42½	41¾	42¼
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Ill Cen Dmaha 3s 51	47	47	47
56 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	43¼	42½	43¼
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¼	42½	43¼
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	106	106	106
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	99½	99½	99½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98	98	98
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	101¼	10	101¼
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	58⅞	58½	58⅞
9 Int Paper 5s 47	102½	102⅜	102⅝
41 IntMTer 4½s 52	38½	37¾	38
31 Int T &T 5s 55	40¾	40	40½
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	36½	36½	36½
10 K C South 5s'50	70	70	70
5 K C Term 4s'60	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Lac Gas 6s'42 A	57	57	57
2 Lac Gas 5s'42	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 L S & M S 3½s'97	93½	93½	93½
7 Lautaro Nit inc '75	32	32	32
1 Leh & N Y 4s'45	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54 C	64	64	64
1 Leh Val NY 4½s'50	46	46	46
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	27½	27	27½
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	22¾	22½	22¾
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	20½	20½	20½
10 Loews 3½s'46	104⅝	104¾	104⅝
13 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	98	97⅞	98
3 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	98	97¾	98
11 Lou&N 4½s 2003	100	99½	99½
6 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	93	93	93
15 Louis & N 4s 60 B	109	109	109
1 L&N Padd&Ak 4s'46	106½	106½	106½
1 Maine Cent 4s 45	79½	79	79
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50½	50½	50½
1 Mich Cen 3½s 52	96	96	96
1 Mich Cen Gas 4s 63	106	106	106
13 Mid-Cont pet 4s 51	31½	31½	31½
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	68¾	68½	68¾
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	9	9	9
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	9	8¾	9
3 M-K-Tex 4s 90	15¼	15	15¼
15 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4¾	4½	4¾
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	29¼	29	29¼
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	13¾	13¾	13¾
6 Mo Pac 5s 65A	21¾	21¾	21¾
114 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	22	21¼	22
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	21¼	20¾	21¼
22 Mo Pac 5s 78G	23	22¾	23
31 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	23	22½	23
90 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22	21½	22
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	21	21	21
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110¼	110¼	110⅝
4 MonWPaPubSv6s65	111¾	111½	111½
1 MordEssex 4½s 55	34	34	34
13 MordzEssex 3½s 2000	39¼	39	39
4 MountSt T&T 3¼s 68	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 NashCha&StL 4s 78	71¼	71¼	71¼
2 Natl Sti 3s 60	105	104¾	105
3 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	104½	104½	104½
3 N Eng RR 4s '45	50½	50½	50½
3 N Eng T&T 5s '52	127¼	127¼	127¼
1 N Eng T&T 4½s '61 B	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
10 N J P&L 4s '60	109½	108¾	108¾
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	72	72	72
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	106	106	106
7 N Orl Term 4s '53	71¾	71½	71¾
2 NO Tex&M 5½s '54 ct	38	37¾	38
1 NO Tex&M 5s 'B '54 ct	37	37	37
9 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	35½	35½	35½
24 NYC rfs 5s 2013	66¼	65¾	66¼
132 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59¾	59	59¾
10 NYC cn 4s '98	63¾	63½	63¾
10 NYC 3¾s '46	91¾	91½	91¾
15 NYC cv 3½s '52	62½	62	62½
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	100	100	100
27 NYC & HR 3½s '97	88½	88½	88½
7 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	68	67¾	67¾
27 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	65	65	65
1 NY Chi & St L 4s '66	80	80	80
15 NY Chi & St L 4s '74	91¼	91	91¼
7 NY Chi & St L 5¼s '74 A	71¾	71½	71¾
110 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	58½	57¾	58½
13 NY Chi & St L 4s '46	89¼	88½	88½
5 NY Chi & St L 3¼s '47	92¼	92¼	92¼
7 NY Connect 3½s '65	99	99	99
6 NY Dock Co 4s '51	58½	58	58
1 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	56½	56½	56½
1 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	51	51	51
18 NY NH&H cv 6s '48	23¼	23	23¼
24 NY NH&H cit 6s '40	40	39	40
22 NY NH&H 4½s '67	22½	22¼	22½
30 NY NH&H 4s '56	20½	20	20½
3 NY NH&H 3½s '54	19¾	19¼	19¾
5 NY NH&H cv 3½s '56	19¾	19¾	19¾
9 NY Steam 3½s '63	106	106	106
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40	11	11	11
2 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	34	34	34
1 NY S&W Term 5s '43	74	74	74
2 Niagara F P 3½s '66	110	110	110
2 Nor&W 4s '96	127	127	127
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	104½	104½	104½
1 Nor Ohio 5s '45 unstf	71	71	71
30 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67½	66	67¼
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	60⅝	60½	60½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	60⅝	60¼	60⅝
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	56½	56⅛	56½
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	78⅝	78½	78⅝
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45	44	45
8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108⅝	108½	108⅝
3 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
4 Or-WashRR&N4s'61 K	107	107	107
3 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110⅝	110½	110½
3 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38tf	88½	88½	88½
1 Pac T&T 3½s '66 C	108½	108½	108½
13 Pen So 4s 52E	108	108	108
12 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	113¼	113¼	113¼
12 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	108	107⅞	107⅞
11 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92¾	92¼	92⅜
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	104	103⅞	103⅞
5 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	104	103⅞	104
16 Pen RR 3½s 70	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛
1 Pen RR 3½s 52	89½	89½	89½
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	77¼	76¾	77
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	67⅞	67	67
12 Phila Co 5s 67	107¼	107	107½
7 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17½	17⅜	17½
5 PCC & SL 5s 70A	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 PCC & StL 4½s 77	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 PCC & StL 4½s 42B	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	59¼	59¼	59¼
14 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82	81⅝	82
2 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 Prov Sec 4s 57	31½	31½	31½
6 Public Ser Nil 3½s 68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Pueblo Bak 5s 48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
11 Readg 4½s 97 A	82	81½	81¾
22 RemRand 4¼s 56 ww	104	103¾	104
1 RemRand 4¼s 56xw	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Republic Steel 5½s54	103½	103½	103½
6 Republic Steel 4½s56	106	105⅞	105⅞
6 RioGrJunc 5s 39	45	40	45
41 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	42	39½	41¾
49 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	8¾	7¾	8¾
1 Rl Ark & La 4½s34	12	12	12
3 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 SaguenayPow 4¼s 66	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 StLPubSvc 5s 59	71¼	71¼	71¼
2 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 St LSF 5s 50 B	11	11	11
35 St L S F 4½s 78	10⅞	10½	10¾
6 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
16 StLSF4s 50 A	10½	10½	10½
13 StLSW 5s 52	19	18⅝	19
2 StLSW 1st 4s 89	72	72	72
4 StL SW 2nd 4s 89	41	41	41
19 SA&A Pass 4s 43	14	13½	14
19 Seab AL cn 6s 45	5¼	4¾	5
2 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	4	4	4
8 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 SeaAlFla 6s 36A ct	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
7 Shell Un 2½s 54	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
7 Silesian-Am 7s 41	70	70	70
2 Skelly Oil 3s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¼	105½	105¾
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 So Pac Gas 4½s 51	106¾	106¾	106¾
67 Sou Pac 4½s 68	46½	45¾	46½
1 Sou Pac 4½s 81	46½	45½	46½
174 So Pac 4½s 69	46¼	45¼	46¼
4 Minas Ger 6½s 58	8½	8½	8½
3 Minas Ger 6½s 59	8¾	8¼	8¼
3 Norway 6s 43	52½	52½	52½
3 Norway 6s 42	52½	52½	52½
2 Norway 4½s 56	36¾	36¼	36¼
1 Norway 4½s 65	33	33	33
1 Orient Dev 6s 53	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 Orient Dev 5½s 58	39¾	39¾	39¾
16 Panama 5s 63A st asd	65½	65	65½
9 Pan Sta 6s 60 st asd ct	64¼	64	64¼
12 Peru 1st 6s 60	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	61½	61½	61½
3 Quensld 7s 41	91	91	91
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	8	8	8
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46†	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68†	8	8¾	8¾
8 Rome 6½s '52†	30½	30½	30½
3 Sante Fe Prov 4s '64	56¼	56¼	56¼
7 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	27	27	27
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '56†	17½	17½	17½
11 Sao Paulo St 7s '40†	51¾	51¼	51¼
2 Sao Paulo St 6s '68†	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 SilesiaProv 4½s '58 asd	33	33	33
3 Tokyo City 5s '52	20½	20½	20½
8 Tokyo El Li 6s '53	46¼	46	46

Roosevelt and Wheeler Indulge In Tilt About Warplanes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—In a renewal of one of the bitterest feuds in the Capital's history, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana yesterday accused the Roosevelt Administration of denuding the Nation's aerial defenses to aid Britain, and President Roosevelt rapped back with a virtual charge that Senator Wheeler was giving comfort to Adolf Hitler.

On hearing of the President's remarks, the Montana Senator then issued a statement saying: "I'm perfectly willing to compare my patriotism with that of his closest advisers. I have no interest, financially or otherwise, in Germany or England."

The President spoke out at his press conference after Senator Wheeler made the charge that there was not a single modern combat warplane in the army, because the Administration had deprived the Air Force of new plane deliveries in order to aid Britain.

The Montanan said he had "absolutely reliable information" that as of Jan. 1 the Army had only 639 planes, none of them capable of fighting under modern conditions, because they lacked self-sealing gasoline tanks, firing power or armor. Of 2,884 planes produced here last year, he asserted, 2,308 went to England or other countries.

Calls Report Reliable

The Army's 639 planes, he said, included 91 heavy bombers, 38 medium bombers, 6 light bombers, one pursuit fighter, 212 pursuit interceptors, 231 observation, 14 reconnaissance and 46 transport.

Senator Wheeler declined to disclose his source of information, but declared he was convinced of its reliability.

"How can the people of the United States act intelligently with reference to our defenses when they are not given a breakdown of our plane holdings and do not know the real facts?" he asked, adding:

"For the past eight years, the President has had a subservient Congress. He has talked belligerently and yet this country at present hasn't a single plane suitable for carrying out his belligerent attitude."

The Chief Executive's reply, brief and without elaboration, was that one could use figures, official and otherwise, to work out all sorts of things and that such use of figures must be very satisfying to the Reichschancellor.

The President did not mention the Senator by name.

Criticized by Johnson

Senator Hiram Johnson (R), of California, like Senator Wheeler a bitter opponent of the lend-lease bill, called Mr. Roosevelt's statement "an outrage."

"The President can attack and attack a man and he can seldom fight back," Senator Johnson said to reporters. "It is very rare that a man can answer back as Senator Wheeler has done."

As other subjects were brought up at the press conference, the President said that a conference which he had just held with the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, and Army and Navy staff chiefs was merely routine.

Reporters then wanted to know what thing the President would do first under the British-aid bill, assuming it was enacted in its present form.

One Thing Not Banned

The President remarked facetiously that he would go out in the middle of Washington's Pennsylvania Avenue and stand on his head, since that would not be prohibited.

"How would that aid beleaguered democracies?" a reporter inquired.

It would result in some publicity, the Chief Executive said with a smile.

To a question whether Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential nominee, might be given a post in the defense setup, the Chief Executive said he had never heard of it.

Also, he said he had never heard of the possibility of setting up in the near future an organization for economic defense.

Asked whether Donald Nelson, in charge of defense purchasing, had submitted his resignation, the President replied in the negative.

To another question, whether the development of magnesium for defense was dependent on antitrust proceedings, Mr. Roosevelt gave another negative reply, adding that there were other ways of going about it.

Wadsworth Sees No Dictator In Bill but Urges Limitations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—In one of the rare speeches in the House which really sway votes, Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York used his influence to assuage fears that the lend-lease bill is a dictatorship measure, but at the same time took cognizance of the widespread nature of those fears in an effort to persuade Democratic leaders to make further compromise amendments to the bill.

The accompanying revelation on apparently good authority that Mr. Wadsworth had conferred with President Roosevelt on Jan. 21, and canvassed the whole legislative situation at that time with the President as it affected the Lend-Lease bill which he indorsed, added significance to what Mr. Wadsworth told the House yesterday, and today was a basis of widespread nonpartisan discussion.

Today was the last of three given to formal debate on the bill as a whole; tomorrow the business of amending starts and will continue through Friday. Late Friday a vote on the whole bill is expected.

Party Lines Hold

The political situation can best be gauged by the fact that only one Republican in the whole of the first day's debate spoke for the bill, while yesterday this number was increased by only three more, Mr. Wadsworth himself, and Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts and Representative J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey. Party lines were broken down to about an equal degree on the Democratic side, with half a dozen members attacking the bill, out of scores who supported it. To date, the Wadsworth speech has been among the most significant, and probably the most persuasive, on either side.

This is partly due to the record of Mr. Wadsworth himself. Coming from an old landed family from up-state New York, Mr. Wadsworth has represented the conservative, aristocratic tradition in American politics, and when he was defeated for the Senate, where he had been a distinguished member from 1915 to 1927 he swallowed his pride and ran for the House, where he has sat from 1933. Under the antiquated House seniority system which awards committee chairmanships on a basis of long years of service rather than ability, Mr. Wadsworth has rarely come into prominence, though behind the scenes he has been recognized as a man of real stature and he is one of the most influential men on the Republican side.

Impressed Both Sides

His speech yesterday, accordingly, made an impression both on the Republican and Democratic side.

"As I look back over the history of this country and the processes of government and of the Constitution, I do not believe that a bill of this sort spells the end of liberty in America. I do not believe that," he said.

"Three precious things we Americans possess, and they cannot be taken away from us without our consent—free speech, free press and the free elections. Armed with those weapons, the American people will continue to be the master of their destiny."

The substance of the four amendments already written into the lend-lease bill, it is stated, were canvassed and recommended to the President by Mr. Wadsworth in their earlier conversation. Two additional ones which he now urges on the Democrats, were not accepted. These are:

1. That a definite limit, possibly $2,000,000,000, be set upon the amount to be expended (Mr. Wadsworth would leave the total to be filled in by House and Senate):

2. That a time limit be included during which contracts and other commitments made under the powers must be executed in full.

The second restriction is designed to prevent placing of a contract for a battleship or the like, just on the eve of the termination of the proposed two-year power.

Still Plenty of Hurdles

Both sides felt the force of Mr. Wadsworth's appeal yesterday. Difficulties, however, stand in the way. Many Republicans are not persuaded by their colleague's confidence. And on the Democratic side, real concern is manifest over fixing a limit, or ceiling, on the aid to be given Britain.

House Is Open to Changes

Continued from Page 1

bill is giving serious consideration to amendments," Mr. Rayburn said. "Nothing has been arrived at as yet."

He said the proposed amendments receiving the most consideration would:

1. Place some sort of limitation on the power of the President to make contractural commitments.

2. Specify in definite terms that the bill shall not grant powers or repeal any existing ban on the use of American merchant vessels to carry war materials to Britain.

3. Fix some ceiling on the amount of money the President may spend in the British aid program.

Rayburn Favors No Limit

Mr. Rayburn said that he personally opposed fixing a ceiling on expenditures to be made in aiding Britain.

"No one knows how much this will cost or what money or credits will be available for use by the British," he said.

He added there might be a "psychological value" to such an amendment but had no idea what it might be.

If a maximum of $5,000,000,000 for example were fixed in the bill, he said, the way would be opened for a charge that the President was being given a "blank check."

It might be more advisable, Mr. Rayburn observed, to leave the way open for periodical appropriations by Congress, possibly on an annual basis. President Roosevelt would have the authority under the bill in its present form to make American arms available to the British the moment it becomes law and without waiting for a Congressional appropriation, he said.

Both he and Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Democratic Leader, agreed that the President would not follow this course but would wait for an appropriation.

"I am sure the President would not use any substantial part of the regular appropriations for the Army and Navy," Mr. McCormack said.

Mr. McCormack said members wanted to get the lend-lease bill out of the way on Friday, in order to take up next Monday the measure authorizing an increase of the national debt from $49,000,000,000 to $65,000,000,000. If the lease bill cannot be passed Friday night, he said, the House will meet Saturday to pass it.

After the meeting broke up, Chairman Sol Broom (D) of New York said no amendment had been agreed on. He refused to say what amendments had been offered, but added:

"Most of the amendments that have been suggested on the floor have been under consideration."

He said the Democratic Committee members would meet again tomorrow before the House convenes to make a final decision.

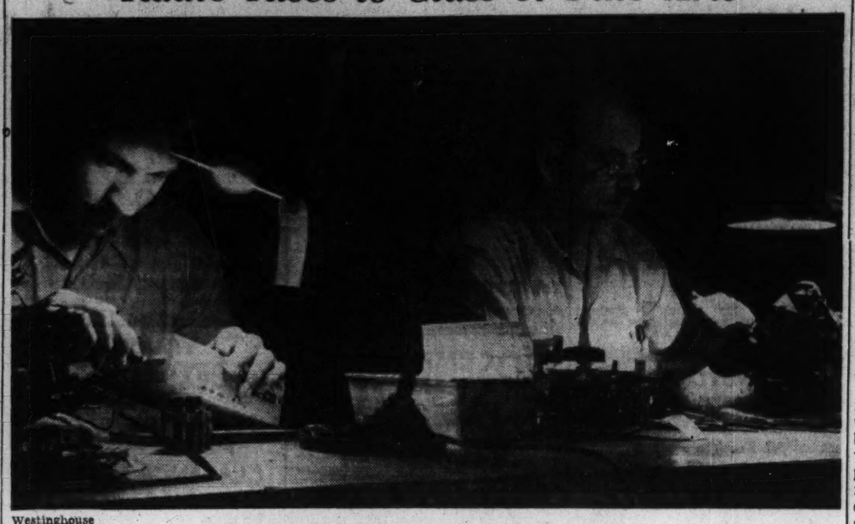
Illinois Benedicts Not Out of Draft

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 5 (AP)—Blanket draft deferment of married men, regardless of their financial status, is described as illegal by Paul G. Armstrong, State Selective Service Director.

In a message to all Illinois draft boards, Mr. Armstrong took issue with the recent action of Springfield's Board No. 2 which announced a policy of granting deferments from selective service training for all married men living with their families regardless of whether their wives or children were dependent on them for support.

Mr. Armstrong declared that each registrant must be considered on an individual basis and that "no local board is acting within the limitations of the Act when it states that it will or will not defer all persons of a particular status or group."

Radio Rises to Class of Fine Arts



Westinghouse

Craftsmen at Work in a Maryland Plant

With the precision of jewelers these technicians put together control boxes for radio equipment at the plant of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., at Baltimore. Seen in the picture are Paul L. Ross and Hugh M. Campbell. The call for speed in defense has been met.

Defense Swiftens Pace of Radio Industry

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Radio enters into virtually every phase of national defense. An army moves, a naval vessel sails, and an air force takes off to the accompaniment of radio messages. Thus it is that the accelerated national defense program, plus the normal operations of an expanding radiocasting industry, have swiftened the pace of radio manufacturing.

At the radio division of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., for instance, these conditions have made necessary an expansion of factory space to three times its original size, Walter Evans, manager of the division, said this week.

The Baltimore plant of Westinghouse will have 194,000 square feet of manufacturing space available by March for production of the thousands of radio receivers and transmitters on order for the Nation's expanding defense forces, Mr. Evans said. By that time the employee roll is expected to reach 1,500, five times the average for recent years, he said.

New tool investment by Westinghouse, Mr. Evans said, will raise the Company's inventory in this item to more than $1,000,000, this despite the fact that a large proportion of radio manufacture is hand work.

Factory building now well along, Mr. Evans continued, will make available eight single-story buildings housing production lines varying from 30 to 300 feet long, an engineering laboratory, and two office buildings.

Currently Westinghouse is working on radio equipment for military aircraft and many special sets for naval vessels and government land stations which will keep its normal production lines running at full capacity for more than 18 months, Mr. Evans said. All such sets, Mr. Evans added, require a precision in building greater than that of usual manufacture as they must operate in all kinds of weather, over a wide range of altitudes, and be exposed to corrosion by salt air.

Mr. Evans also pointed out that Westinghouse has built some 160 of the radio range stations for the Department of Commerce which lay down the "beams" which are followed by air liners.

The tremendous business, it may be recalled, developed from a modest belief by Westinghouse when it founded KDKA over 20 years ago that a radio station might "stimulate" the sale of radio apparatus!

News in Radio

American Allocations

The Federal Communications Commission has now completed its list of new frequency assignments for 795 of the United States' 883 radiocasting stations which will be necessary under the North American Regional Broadcast Agreement. The frequency changes will become effective at 3 a. m. on March 27.

Under the terms of the Agreement stations between 550 and 730 kilocycles ("55" to "73" on the typical dial) will not move. Stations between 730 and 1,600 kilocycles ("73" to "160" on the typical dial) will shift to a slightly higher frequency ranging from 10 kilocycles, or one channel, up to 30 kilocycles, or three channels, above their former dial locations. Certain frequencies as 690, 730, 840 910, 960, 1,030, 1,500, 1,510, 1,520, 1,540, 1,560-1,600 will be assigned to stations in Canada, Mexico, and Cuba.

The shifting of some 100 radio stations in Canada, and Mexico and Cuba, at the same time, will serve to eliminate considerable interference and is expected to improve North American reception generally.

Business Against All Out Power to President

Continued from Page 1

in cross-examination, until Mr. Kemper exclaimed:

"I want you to know I am not on trial at this hearing."

Mr. Kemper's prepared statement said, in part:

The bill now before your committee was carefully studied and analyzed by the National Policy Council of the Chamber. Thereafter, its recommendations were presented to the Board of Directors which, without a dissenting vote, expressed the conviction that the enactment of this legislation would not contribute to the defense of the United States and that, under the circumstances, the bill should not, in its present form at least, become the law of the land.

Some Specifications

Among the several objections recorded by the Board to the enactment of S-275 are the following:

(A) The President is specifically excluded from the restraining influence of any law;

(B) The President can, without the knowledge of the Congress, and over the objection of our Army, Naval and Air experts, deliver not only to the British Empire, but to other unnamed countries, all or a part of our Navy, all or a part of our airplanes, all or a part of our tanks, guns and other military equipment.

(C) While the bill is not clear in this respect, it is fairly debatable whether the President can, regardless of law, seize the private property of a military character, or susceptible of military uses, of any individual, firm or corporation, regardless of the wishes and welfare of the owner, regardless of the knowledge of the Congress and regardless of the views of our own military experts, and turn such properties over to unnamed countries;

(D) The President can spend public funds or incur, or have incurred, on behalf of the Government of the United States, financial obligations not limited in amount, not only without the consent but without the prior knowledge of the Congress;

(E) the vast powers proposed to be vested in the President, whoever he may be, by this bill have no limit as to time.

Want Check on President

Mr. Kemper said there had been no objection to the Board's position by any local chamber of commerce.

"You'd rather trust Congress than the President—that's the real meat of your feeling, isn't it?" demanded Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky.

"We'd rather have a check on the President, rather than have Congress abdicate and go home," witness retorted.

Democratic senators evidently accepted Mr. Kemper as a formidable antagonist and subjected him to sharper questioning than any opposition spokesman who has yet appeared.

"Is it an act of war to sell munitions to Britain?" asked Senator Barkley.

"By whom?" said Mr. Kemper.

"By the Government."

"Yes I would say it is."

"Then you wouldn't do something as an 'act of war,'" declared Senator Barkley, "which your board recommends the Government should do to aid Britain."

New Conditions Under Bill

The recommendation to which Senator Barkley referred was a resolution approved by the Board "to sell, lease, or give such military properties as now or hereafter may belong to the United States, as may have the express approval either of Congress or any bipartisan committee thereof, to the British Empire without committing any recognized act of war."

Mr. Kemper explained that conditions would be different if the present bill were passed. He was sharp in some of his replies and senators found him a difficult witness. To one question put by Senator Wallace White (R) of Maine, he replied abruptly, "Well, what do you think?" And to a question on alleged World War profiteering by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, with whom he repeatedly clashed, he flatly replied, "I won't answer that."

Mr. Kemper declined to go into his personal views on the pending bill, preferring to appear merely as representative of the Chamber.

"You don't need the present bill to aid Britain," witness said. He asserted the bill applied "to anyone, anywhere."

"The bill's full of loose language," he exclaimed at one point.

Senator Pepper pressed him on his assertion that the bill did not aid Britain.

Witness qualified his statement by saying that "all the aid Britain needed was in one clause."

Aside From the Question

Senator Pepper and Mr. Kemper clashed repeatedly as Senator Pepper cross-examined him. The Senator wanted to know what the Chamber of Commerce had done to prevent profiteering, and Mr. Kemper said that he didn't see what that question had to do with the bill. Senator Pepper asked him whether he knew of any manufacturers who had offered to manufacture defense articles at cost, or at a profit of 1 per cent, and Mr. Kemper repeated his objection.

The Chamber of Commerce head said that no anti-profiteering steps were necessary because "business is doing a swell job, co-operating without reference to profit and at the risk of considerable losses."

Later, however, witness told Senator Green of Rhode Island that his organization would not oppose reasonable excess profits legislation. In all cases, he said, the Chamber places the interests of the public first.

"Profiteering is evidenced by excess profits," he said.

At the afternoon session the Rev. Gerald K. Smith, one time associate of Huey Long and the Townsend Movement, took the stand, and Dr. Herbert Wright, of Catholic University of America.

Want War, Educator Says

"We should help Britain, yes, but only to the extent that such help does not weaken our own self-defense," said Dr. Valentine, who added that "those who support the bill have done their utmost, by every form of propaganda, to convince the American people that, at whatever cost to America, Britain must be aided to whatever extent is necessary to insure British victory."

He continued:

"No matter what many of the aid-short-of-war supporters of this bill may say, we know that they would have us go to war."

Dr. Valentine explained that he was a Rhodes Scholar and had lived in Britain three years. "If this war can be won by anyone," he said, he favored Britain, but he said he opposed the logic which made supporters of Britain attack a negotiated peace between England and Germany, and propose the extreme step instead that American aid should be given Britain sufficient "to conquer Germany on the Continent of Europe."

Declares People Frightened

In coolness, self-possession and point of view Dr. Valentine was somewhat reminiscent of Colonel Lindbergh, though he did not go to the extremes of "neutrality" which the latter expressed.

Advocates of the bill, he argued, "have succeeded in confusing and frightening the American people, and are fast pushing them over the brink into war." He continued:

"My objections to that bill are simple. The bill delegates to one man full power to control completely the industrial life of America down to the smallest factory, for it authorizes full control of the manufacture of all defense materials, and defines defense materials so broadly that they include anything that floats or flies or could be used to injure an enemy, or anything that could contribute to the manufacture of any of these.

"This amounts to the abnegation of Congress, the nullification of property rights, the centering of complete economic power in one man. Is the emergency so great that the President needs all this power? If he intends to use it, he kills the fundamentals of democratic procedure. If he does not intend to use it, why should he have it?"

Ironically he declared:

"With dictatorial powers he will protect democracy. The only difference between a good dictator and a bad one is a matter of time."

Dr. Valentine urged rejection of the present bill and its replacement by legislation to speed home defense and to "give financial and material assistance to Great Britain provided such aid is in each instance formally approved by Congress, thus preserving the right of the people, through Congress, to determine whether each step is in their opinion in the national interest."

He later said, under questioning, that he felt he had gone too far in his all-inclusive condemnation of all of those who support the bill as seeking to carry the Nation into war, and of using "every form of propaganda."

Wood Scorns Hitler Bogey

In concluding his testimony yesterday Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, U. S. A. (retired), acting National Chairman of the America First Committee, attacked the contention of Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy that Germany might attack the United States through South America, and also declared figures of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, of British financial holdings in the United States underestimated the sums.

Argentine Studies Old Roman Law To Seize Danish Ships

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 3 (AP)—Argentina is studying application of an ancient Roman rule of international law to requisition idle shipping in her ports to speed delivery of foodstuffs to Britain.

A decision is reported near to take over four Danish ships as an initial move under the "Rule of Angary," which Italy used in 1915, prior to her entry into the World War, to requisition 34 vessels belonging to Germany—her foe in that conflict but now her ally.

That rule, Argentinians say, recognizes the right of nations to use idle shipping in their harbors urgently needed to meet national emergencies. Brazil, at present host to 30 refugee German, Italian and Danish merchantmen, applied it in 1917 to seize 42 German vessels and Spain followed suit in 1918 to requisition 90 German ships.

Observers here said Argentine seizure of the Danish ships likely would set off a wave of similar moves throughout South American nations to relieve their acute shortage of shipping.

Informed quarters said the Danish ships would be used to transport mutton and wool from Southern Patagonia to Buenos Aires for transshipment to England in British ships. British authorities are eager to free their own vessel used in the Patagonian transport.

A survey of Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan ports showed 62 Italian, German, Danish and French merchant ships totaling 342,467 tons classified by authorities as "refugeed because of the war."

Under the "Rule of Angary," seizures would be subject to full compensation. Shipping experts calculate that, at current prices of around $60 a deadweight ton, all the refugee ships have a value of about $31,500,000.

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BEAUTIFUL home, sun parlor; room, board; loving care if needed; reasonable. A. EVA HORNE, Spring Lake, New Jersey.
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ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda; room, board; loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

HOUSES TO LET

Winchester, Mass. Seven-room single; dressing room, dinette, den; newly renovated; corner location, handy to center, churches and schools; one of the most beautiful corners in town, with many rare shrubs and plants on grounds; oil heat, continuous hot-water supply; no garage—driveway; near-by private garaging available; rent $60. For appointment, call Dev. 7400, MR. HOWARD.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time arranged; 24 hours' phone service included. Room 1739, 33 West 42nd Street.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

PIANOS FOR SALE

IVERS & POND Baby Grand Piano like new; low price for cash. Piotti, 760 Dudley St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 9068.

PRINTING

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 1717A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 0830

Local Classified

(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

Alberts Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts BIGelow 1006

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1500

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AVON CO. has good territory open for middle-aged, ambitious Cambridge, Mass., woman; commission and bonus. TRO. 2453, afternoons.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Comfortable, warm room with board for elderly person in private home; Christian Scientist preferred. Tro. 6153.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; near church and Boardwalk; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St.—Warm, comfortable rooms in quiet home near The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Cottle, Com. 4363.

BOSTON, MASS.—Beautiful rooms for business or retired people; also Swedish-American dining room, 74-76 Bay State Road.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms with unusual home privileges; conveniently and nicely situated. Eliot 8644, Box G-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room in an apartment house; conveniently located; home privileges. Telephone Tro. 6607.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

MIAMI BEACH, FLA., 1603 Bay Rd.—Two rooms, connecting bath; month or season; desirable residential section; transportation facilities near by.

N. Y. C., 65th Street (50 Central Park West) Thomas Woman's Residence Club
Exceptional opportunity for business woman or student seeking refined, modern home in city; kitchen privileges; reasonable. TRafalgar 4-1349.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave. (Cor. 99th St.), Apt. 9-B—Desirable double or single, homelike, quiet, light; pleasant outlook.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Room and semi-private bath for woman in modern home; beautiful section, Germantown, nr. Wayne and Chelten Aves. Vic. 1559.

TO LET—Comfortable rooms; transients accommodated. 398 Marlborough Street, Boston.

WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY — In private home, 1 single and 1 double room; convenient to bus; breakfast optional; garage. Telephone Westfield 2-0026-M.

ROOMS WANTED

REFINED woman desires comfortable room with kitchen privileges, near The Christian Science Mother Church or in Brookline, Mass. Ken. 3568.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 2600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FORMER physical instructor, drives car, wishes position—companion to man needing attention or elderly gentleman; go anywhere. Write Box C-2, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED girl wishes position—Mondays and Thursdays. Please write LENA GLENN, 1838 7th Avenue (Apt. 12), N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED attendant-companion wishes part-time work N. Y. C.; cheerful, refined, practical, good reader; will travel. UN. 4-4878.

FORMER capable business woman, wide experience, wishes to be active again any capacity. 338 Westwood Avenue, Westwood, N. J. Tel. Westwood 1571.

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ELSIE AUGENBLICK, 342 MADISON AVE., N. Y. Expert Stenographer-Typist. Manuscripts-Plays-correctly typed. Day-Night service. Vanderbilt 6-6492-J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

"CAN YOU TALK WELL? I CAN TEACH YOU!" GENTLEWOMAN Write Box T-1, Suite 1558, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CHILDREN WANTED — CASTING OF CINDERELLA Operetta — Ages 5-15. Small fee. COL. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

READING, PA.—ESTHER STUBER, teacher of piano and theory, vocal coaching. 1036 Butternwood St., Dial 34626.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Teacher who has had training or experience in teaching children needing special, individual instruction. 1293 Nat'l Press Bldg., Box 40.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0078
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7989

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

After Inventory
CLEARANCE!
Taking Inventory always brings to light small lots and broken assortments of merchandise in perfect condition but which we are anxious to clean up. Prices have been drastically reduced on such items and there is a wealth of bargains all through the store. Shop and save!
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings
Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

AUDUBON
Audubon 3541-M
A. CARL STAHL
General Insurance
437 Maple Ave., Audubon, N. J.
Workmen's Compensation and All Other Commercial Policies.

COLLINGSWOOD
Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

COLLINGSWOOD (Continued)

The House of Castor
Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
Phone 485 — 713 Haddon Ave.

CRANFORD

CRANFORD ESSO STATION
JOHN L. McNAMARA, Prop.
Corner North and Springfield Avenues
Complete Lubrication Service
CRANFORD 6-0884
Cars Called For and Delivered

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR 6-0700

BELL'S DRUG STORE
OF 9 NORTH UNION AVENUE
Agents for
Lentheric, Coty, Elizabeth Arden, Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Corday, Evening in Paris, and others
PHONE CR. 6-1233 — FREE DELIVERY

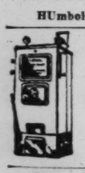
Come to GOLDENBERGS
and laugh or sigh at the finest collection of
VALENTINE CARDS
you ever did see
From 1c to $2.00 each
Admired Gifts and Greetings
A new shipment of Northmont NYLONS, sheerer than ever.
8 UNION AVENUE

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 4-5382 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

for FUN
for CHEER
or for LOVE
MEETING AT
Post's
Send a Card for Valentine's Day
370 Main St. — 622 Central Ave.

We Live to Serve!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.



Lang Company
for over 40 years
Plumbing and Heating
for the Oranges
at low prices
407 MAIN ST. — OR. 3-3106

Chas. T. Horrocks Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. — OR 4-4857

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
Our Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL SHAMPOO, RINSE, FINGER WAVE, MANICURE **95c**
383 Main Street — OR. 3-9880

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

C. J. COOKE
Shell Service Station
Cor. Dean Street and Demarest Avenue
Lubrication, Tire Service
Cars Called For and Delivered.
CALL ENGLEWOOD 3-4208

Harry Binder, Inc. Mens Shop
83 WEST PALISADE AVENUE
Just a Few Days Left for Our
MID-WINTER SALE
Suits—Overcoats—Haberdashery
reduction to 35%
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-0310

Mary Elizabeth Tea Room
96 Engle Street — Englewood 3-2941
Delicious Home Cooking
Caterers for Parties and Banquets
Reasonable Prices
Delightful Surroundings

HACKENSACK

ORITANI
FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 MAIN ST., Near Library — Hack 2-6416

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

NEW JERSEY

HADDONFIELD

WARREN'S SERVICE STATION
TANNER STREET
Richfield Gas and Oils
Tires and Accessories
Service Planned to Meet Your Needs
Our attention is personal
to you and your car
PHONE HADDONFIELD 3730

JOHN D. BARR
Insurance
Business Phone: Camden 3635

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery — Open Evenings

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY — HADDONFIELD

HADDON HEIGHTS

WILLIAM V. DENISE
Atlantic Service Station
Clements Bridge Rd. and White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights, N. J.
For delivery service call H. H. 4432

JOHNSON'S
Beauty Shop
611 W. H. Pike, Haddon Hts.
—Phone 1143—
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Eves.

HOBOKEN

LEVITIN & UNTERWEISER INSURANCE
2852 Boulevard, Jersey City
JOurnal Square 2-0665

Same Day
Dry Cleaning Service
Phone Hoboken 3-0757
U.S. CLEANERS & DYERS CO.
716 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

JEWELRY STORE CENTRAL
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING — STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100
BErgen 3-2036

JOHN H. GERKEN
Coal — Koppers Coke — Fuel Oil
Hudson County Deliveries
98 Bentley Ave. — Jersey City, N. J.

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
Pure and wholesome products
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties, and Social Functions.
175 Maplewood Ave. — SO. 2-1532

STRUBBE'S
For Valentine's Day
Ice Cream in Appropriate Molds
Homemade Candy, Fresh Daily
178 Maplewood Avenue — SO 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington — Essex 3-2920

EDMOND
For Distinctive Permanent Waves
189 Maplewood Ave. — SO. 3-0787

MAYFAIR GIFT
and SWEET SHOP
Valentines
Mayfair Sweets—the home made candy that is unsurpassed.
183 Maplewood Avenue — SO 2-1674

For Suburban Homes
Consult
FREDERICK L. WOLF
Realtor
7 South Orange Avenue, South Orange
Call A. Harding

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
LIONEL TRAINS
SKIS and BINDERS
ICE SKATE OUTFITS
FLEXIBLE FLYER SLEDS
MILL. 6-0469 — 324 MILLBURN AVE.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Valentines
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Avenue — Mont. 2-1653

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET — MONTCLAIR

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only. Not a Blend)

Electrical Contractors
BOGART and HANSEN
568 Bloomfield Ave. — Mont. 2-6870

GIFTS — BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

FOR FINE FLOWERS
Massmann
416 Bloomfield Ave. — Mont. 2-3000
Estab. 1880 — 60 Years' Continuous Service

Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"exclusively"
Grade "A" Dairy Products
Telephones
Caldwell 6-2000 — Farms and Main Office at
Orange 5-5000 — Roseland, N. J.

Anderson's Flowers Inc.
4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

S. Bahto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS — FURRIERS
Same Day Cleaning Service if Desired
244 Lorraine Ave., Mont. 3-1588

LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. — Montclair 2-5980

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's Gowns Sportswear
and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

The Spinning Wheel INC.
KNITTING YARNS
FREE INSTRUCTIONS
EXPERT BLOCKING
27 CHURCH STREET — HELEN OAKLEY
MONTCLAIR

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
Home of the Steinway, Chickering, Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.
HAMMOND ORGAN
NOVACHORD and SOLOVOX
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
All stores open evenings

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK (Continued)

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

NEW BRUNSWICK

BERTHA LUISE
GIFT SHOP
Art Linens
Representative for Associated Authors Books advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Greeting Cards.
200 New York Ave. Near Vocational School

NUTLEY

MORRIS' CONFECTIONERY
561 Franklin Avenue
Valentines and Favors
Home Made Candies
ALSO
Ice Cream Cakes in Fancy Molds
Delivery — Phone Nutley 2-1058

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts **25c**
Permanent Waves $3.00 to $7.00
Ends $2.50 up
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 — 337 MAIN STREET

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. — Tel. OR 3-5020

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street — Or. 3-0757

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
VALENTINES
Stationery, Toys, Games
21 Vose Ave. — SO. 2-1656

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Libby's Stuffed Olives, pt. jars . . . 39c
Heinz Fig or Plum Pudding
Large cans, each 61c
OXO CUBES
155 So. Orange Avenue — SO. 2-4600

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main St., Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

SOLAR
FUEL OIL COMPANY
Clean Burning Tydol Fuel Oil
Distributors for Delco Oil Burners
309 RIVER DRIVE, PASSAIC, N. J.
Phone Pa. 3-0800 — Paterson W. X. 2090

ABBOTTS
DEPARTMENT STORE
634 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

PATERSON

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic — Garfield
Clifton — Rutherford
Paterson — E. Rutherford
Radburn — Wallington
Nutley — Carlstadt
Bloomfield — Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
BISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8892-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
131 Park Ave. — Plfd 6-2776

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

TEPPER'S
For Your Convenience
Open Thursday Eve. until 9
"A safe place to shop"
Tel. PLFD. 6-3100, Plainfield, N. J.

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-5900

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE — Tel. 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

RED BANK

"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
Albert S. Miller Shoe Co.
18 Broad St., Red Bank — Ph. 1264

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. MAHON FUEL CO.
COAL
FUEL OIL — COKE
59 Mt. Vernon St. — Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

Electric Home Servants, Inc.
Refrigerators, Ranges, Dishwashers and Modern Kitchens
Bendix Home Laundry
Ri. 6-1414 — 135 E. Ridgewood Ave.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER
GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE — GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Complete Outfitters to Men
All Overcoats Reduced
5-7 Sylvan Street — Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
587 Springfield Ave. — SU 6-0271

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford — Office:
Developer — 100 Ashland Rd.

Flowers
for every occasion
The Rose Shop
40 Beechwood Rd.
Phone Summit 6-0209

JOSEPH ZEIGNER, Inc.
February Furniture Clearance Sale
20% Discount on All Merchandise
Sum. 6-0039 — 474 Springfield Ave.

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Building Materials
Summit 6-0029 — 38 Russell Place

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Mid-Winter Cleaning
OVERCOATS — TOPCOATS
Time to Re-condition
37 Union Pl. — Sum. 6-2122-23

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, INC.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT (Continued)

Now Featuring
HIGHEST GRADE
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT
At Reasonable Prices
FINE MEATS and GROCERIES
CENTRAL MARKET
Sum. 6-4211-2-3-4 — 366 Springfield Ave.

EDWIN D. FROST
CERTIFIED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Income Tax and General Accountancy Services
95 Summit Ave. — Sum. 6-2657
17 John St., New York — Cort. 7-8451

TEANECK

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place your Insurance with your home town agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
363 Cedar Lane — TEA. 6-8500

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue — Tea. 6-0411
Delivered in
TEANECK — RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA — HACKENSACK

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. — 2-3115

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-3164-J
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue — Phone 2-3030

FINER PORTRAITS
WESTFIELD STUDIOS, Inc.
Ted Covalence, Photographer
232 E. Broad St., Westfield, New Jersey
Pictures and Photographs Framed

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

METHEHOLD & METZGER
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Appel JEWELER
Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET
Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street — Phone 7120

Sterling Silver
By
Gorham, International, Towle
Reed & Barton
EARL H. GIER
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Cognizant—*Kog'-ni-zant* (*o* and *i* short, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

This word is explained as originating in the old French *conoissant*, "knowing"; or, in roundabout fashion, in the French *recognisance* (from the Latin verb *cognoscere*, "know"), which came to be spelled *reconnaissance*. The *re* being dropped, development of the English "cognizant," "taking notice of," after the analogy of a participial adjective, was to be expected. Forms of the word go back a long way in English legal terminology.

Deliverance — *De-liv'-er-ans* (first *e* quick-long as in *event*, *i* short, second *e* as in *maker*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*). Sometimes the *e* of the third syllable is slighted in pronunciation, though hardly with warrant.

The word means "setting at liberty," and comes, evidently, through the French *délivrer*, "to free," from a verb of the late Latin era, *deliberare*, "to release." A verb in Roman Republican use, spelled also *deliberare*, gives us "deliberate," by a different route of derivation.

"Deliverance" in Luke 4:18 represents a Greek word which with a classic author could mean "let go," "manumit"; and in the first century A. D., or New Testament days, could carry the idea of "leave unmolested."

Depredations — *Dep'-re-da'-shunz* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in *event*, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

Meaning "ravages," but taking a special slant from its warlike Roman associations. Comes through French *déprédation*, "pillage"; from late Latin *depraedatio*, "plundering" (verb, *depraedari*, "to plunder"; noun, *praeda*, "booty," "spoil").

Ego — In America, *e'-go* (both vowels long); in Britain, *eg'-o* (*e* short, *o* long).

"Ego," standing rhetorically for "I," must usually find its particular definition in the context where used.

Enmity (Rom. 8:7) — *En'-mi-ti* (*e* and the last *i* short, first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*).

In translating the Greek of Rom. 8:7, Authorized seems to have chosen rightly with "enmity"; or rather, to have shown correct judgment in following Tyndale's choice of it. An American Translation, without apparent good reason, shifts to the weaker word "hostility." Etymologists explain "enmity" as coming into English through French, and as having, therefore, acquired connotations by being much on the tongues of two modern races of people. A coinage, and not a direct borrowing from Latin, it contains the negative *in*, and the stem of *amicus*, "friend." It signifies a two-sided disagreement and conflict, whereas "hostility" signifies that one side is at outs with the other, implying nothing certain as to how the other stands.

Loathe—*Loth* (*o* long, *th* voiced as in *then*).

"To feel dislike for a person or thing." This word comes in by the Anglo-Saxon gateway in company with the adjective "loath" or "loth," "unwilling." A softer sound of *th* belongs to the adjective than belongs to the verb, as well as a milder meaning.

Matrix—Pref. *ma'-triks* (*a* long, *i* short); by Webster's second choice, *mat'-riks* (both vowels short).

Borrowed directly from Latin, *matrix*, whether used figuratively or literally, means a "mold" for shaping something. To glance back on Roman times, orators and poets seem to have neglected the word; chiefly writers on rural themes employed it.

Obstinately — *Ob'-sti-nit-li* (all vowels short except the first *i*, which is clipped-short as in *charity*).

Latin: *Obstinatus*, "inflexible"; *obstinare*, "to persist"; *stare*, "to stand."

Precepts (Ps. 119:15) — *Pre'-septs* (first *e* long, second short).

Used in many verses of the long 119th Psalm to represent a Hebrew plural signifying "things appointed to be observed and done." The "precept upon precept" of Isa. 28:10 no doubt means much the same, though it represents a different Hebrew noun. The "precepts" of the Authorized Version is so apt that it is retained in An American Translation throughout the psalm.

A precept may be a moral or a technical command, according to application. The word is one of those Latin derivatives which the Authorized compilers choose because it reveals with vividness the inner force of the original text. Coming from *praecipere*, "take beforehand," its meaning lies largely in the *pre-*. Precepts, then, are orders laid down at the outset and understood from the beginning to be observed. The idea, as worked out by speakers and writers of Roman days, amounts to about the same as "maxim" or "rule."

Presumptuous (Ps. 19:13)—*Pre-zump'-tu-us* (*e* quick-long as in *create*, first *u* short, second quick-long as in *unite*, third clipped-short as in *circus*; *tu* with a slight *ch* sound as in *nature*).

An American Translation changes to "wilful." To track down the Latin, the lexicons record *praesumptio*, "anticipation," from the verb *presumere*, "to take beforehand." Late Christian Latin coined an adjective *praesumtuosus*, and so paved the way for the English word and for its meaning, "proudly taking for granted."

Presumptuously (Num. 15:30)—The same pronunciation as for "presumptuous," with *li* (short *i*) added.

An Authorized word which is obviously chosen for a particular emphasis rather than for exactly rendering the Hebrew text. "With a high hand" would have been literal.

Reformation — *Ref'-or-ma'-shun* (*e* short, *o* clipped-short as in *connect*, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

The force of *re-*, meaning "again," is as instantly felt by people who talk English as ever it was by those who spoke Latin. The *e*, situated as here, shortens; and in articulation it attracts to itself the following consonant, *f*.

"Reformation" signifies a change of inner experience. The late Latin *reformatio*, from which it comes, refers to some visible creature or object assuming new and altered shape.

Siloam (John 9:7)—*Si-lo'-am* (*i* short, *o* long, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

Subvert (Lam. 3:36)—*Sub-vurt'* first *u* short as in *up*, second circumflex as in *urn*).

Translates a Hebrew stem occurring but a few times in Scripture and seeming to carry the idea of bending a person's course disadvantageously or of twisting something out of shape. Authorized now uses one word or phrase and now another, according to situation. "Make crooked," "overturn," and "turn upside down" are among the renderings. The Latin derivative "subvert," referring to "a man in his cause," contains the notion of "turn" (*vertere*) and "from under" (*sub*); and so, evidently, is regarded as a good choice for the adage in Lamentations.

A Verse for Today . . .

The upright shall have good things in possession.—PROV. 28:10.

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.

Dinner Despite Nazi Planes

This photograph gives some indication of how British housewives carry on their domestic duties when they are temporarily relegated to the cramped quarters of an air-raid shelter.

Where Would You Find—

1. The country to which Admiral William D. Leahy was appointed Ambassador?
2. Croatan Sound?
3. The city of which Fiorello La Guardia is mayor?
4. The highest point in Texas?
5. Fort Lyon?
6. The country where the first peace-time draft lottery was held?
7. Bardia?
8. The Anniversary of the Battle of Bennington celebrated as a public holiday?
9. The republic founded by Simon Bolivar?
10. The University of Nebraska?

(Answers appear on this page)

Speaking of Rage

Rage is essentially vulgar and never more vulgar than when it proceeds from mortified pride, disappointed ambition, or thwarted willfulness.—H. Coleridge.

In Lighter Vein

Confusing

Professor: "Didn't you have a brother in this class last year?"

Student: "No, sir, it was I. I'm taking it over."

Professor: "Extraordinary resemblance."—Grit.

Disappointed

Little Warren, aged four, had been invited to an open house for pre-school children. Upon his return home he was asked how he had enjoyed the occasion. "It wasn't open house at all," he said in a disgusted tone of voice. "Everything was closed—not even the door was open."

A-ha!

A story that's very popular among the Greek colony in London concerns a tank captured by the Greeks from the Italians and put into commission by its new owners.

"What's the matter with this thing?" demanded the driver. "It won't move more than 15 miles an hour."

"Ah," he was told, "but you should see it in reverse!"—Answers.

All She Knew

Pompous in manner and difficult to please, the customer had given the waitress a lot of needless trouble. At last, however, he finished his meal and beckoned her to the table.

"How much do I owe?" he snapped.

The girl eyed him coldly.

"I'm sure I don't know," she retorted coldly. "But your bill here is one-and-ninepence!"—Answers.

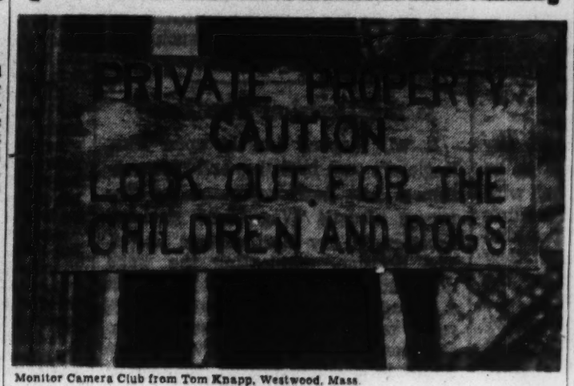
America's Planes

CONSOLIDATED MODEL 28

Introducing the "eyes of the Navy." Symbol of the strides made by the aircraft industry in meeting the needs of hemisphere defense, the Consolidated Model 28 flying boat pictured here is a long-range patrol bomber capable of flying 4,000 miles or more nonstop. The United States Navy, which designates the big ships as PBY's, already has more than 200 of these flying boats and many more are in production at San Diego. Characteristic of the PBY's are the wing floats (see upper sketch) which retract in flight to form the outer tips of the wing.

Daily Quotation

BE not ashamed of thy virtues; honour's a good brooch to wear in a man's hat at all times.—BEN JONSON



Monitor Camera Club from Tom Knapp, Westwood, Mass.

Snowball Season?

An unusual sign found in Marblehead, Mass.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Planets Pass Through Phases, as Our Moon Does?

The planets, Mercury and Venus, which are closer to the sun than we are, pass through all the phases that the moon does. The rest of the planets, however, never have a dark phase, for they are beyond the earth's orbit and consequently cannot come between us and the sun.

What the Difference Is Between a Major General and a Governor General?

Major general is a military rank. Governor general is a title borne by a civilian connected with the State Department who is governor of some possession of a country, as, for example, the Governor General of the Philippines. Governor general is not a military rank, and so is not directly comparable to major general.

How the "Rose Bowl" Orginated?

The Tournament of Roses, (originally called "The Battle of Flowers") was first held January first, 1899, at Pasadena, Calif. In the afternoon, amateur sports were featured. Football was added to the list of sports in 1902, but did not become an annual event until 1916, when the first Rose Bowl Game was played. The Rose Bowl is the oldest, as well the most important, post-season gridiron classic, the next "Bowls" to make their appearance being the New Orleans "Sugar Bowl" and the Miami "Orange Bowl" which held their first games 19 years later.

How the Bungalow Got Its Name?

The word bungalow comes from the Hindu word **bangla**, the literal translation of which is "of Bengal." In India and the Far East, the word is used to designate a detached house or cottage, usually one-storied, tiled or thatched, with verandas on one or more sides. In the United States, the word is applied to any house of this general type.

Who Was the First to Have the Title of Prime Minister of England?

Sir Robert Walpole, who held office from 1721 to 1742, was the first to use that title. At that time, the ministers began to be chosen from one political party, and their leader was called the Premier or Prime Minister. The title first achieved legal recognition in 1905.

—W. P. Keasbey

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Not Forgotten

Chicago

A Hoosier business firm has for years been in the custom of sending a bouquet of hothouse roses as a holiday greeting to former employees who have been retired from active service with the company.

One such recipient, past eighty years of age, was made happy again this year by the gift of a dozen red roses, which reached him in Chicago after delay caused by a change in address. Far more than the pleasure of the lovely flowers, was the comfort of being remembered so kindly after a lapse of more than a decade since leaving the company's service.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

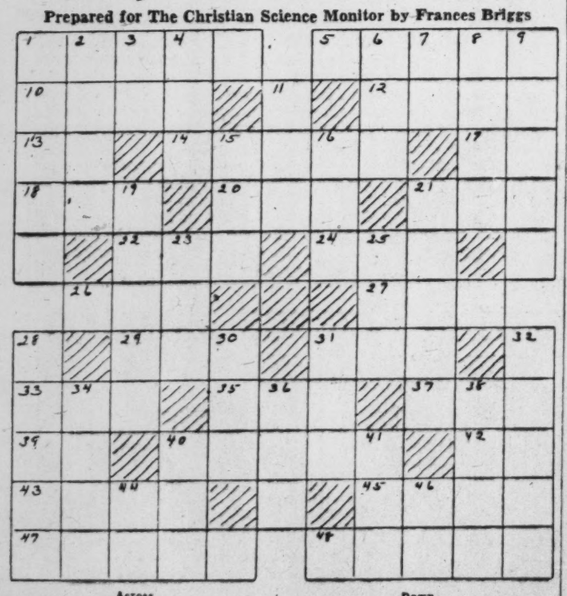
1. France.
2. It is between Roanoke Island and the mainland of North Carolina; connects Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds.
3. New York City.
4. Guadelupe Peak, Culberson County; 8,751 feet.
5. A. U. S. Army fort, 4 miles from Portland, Maine.
6. U. S. A., on October 29, 1940.
7. A port in Italian Libya.
8. Vermont, on August 16.
9. He founded and was the first President of Colombia.
10. Lincoln, Nebraska.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

"I always keep my money in my shoes, so I won't forget it!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—A person of prodigious size.
5—An astronomer measures light of what?
10—Largest continent.
12—What is a covering that encompasses a person or thing?
13—What is third note of scale?
14—Edouard Risler played what instrument?
17—Where was Margaret Mitchell born (abbr.)?
18—Employ.
20—What is an instrumental duet?
21—What is 23d letter of Greek alphabet?
22—What king of Judah was enemy of idolatry?
24—Eggs of fishes
26—Before.
27—The "fickle" month (abbr.).
29—Action of cat in drinking.
31—The firmament is what?
33—Belonging to thee.
35—What is name of a genus of macaws?
37—What is a varying weight of India?
39—Receiving office (abbr.).
40—Old ewe is what?
42—What is second note of scale?
43—Who was goddess of the morning wind?
45—What do you call streak of different color appearing in marble?
47—If you emulated Feuchtwanger, would you write paint, or skate?
48—What weapon of war might be decorated with small pennon?

Down

1—What is the compass of a voice or instrument?
2—What Egyptian goddess was mother of Horus?
3—What was a city conquered by Joshua?
4—What is downy surface found on some woven fabrics?
6—How many performers in a duodrama?
7—What is an adjective suffix denoting "of the nature of"?
8—Tatters.
9—Where is Madrid?
11—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "t"?
15—What mountain in Crete was closely connected with worship of Jupiter?
16—Scene Fiord indents what country (abbr.)?
19—How would you describe the bird that is said to catch the worm?
21—Who was famous English diarist?
23—Ocean.
25—A sturdy tree.
28—You throw what up in the air to see which way wind is?
30—Equality as to value is what?
31—What is a river of Poland?
32—Who was Greek goddess of peace?
34—What is twenty-fourth part of a mean solar day?
36—A scepter is what?
38—Who was father of Leif Ericson?
40—Domestic pet.
41—Girl's name.
44—What is smallest State of U. S. (abbr.)?
46—Half an ego is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

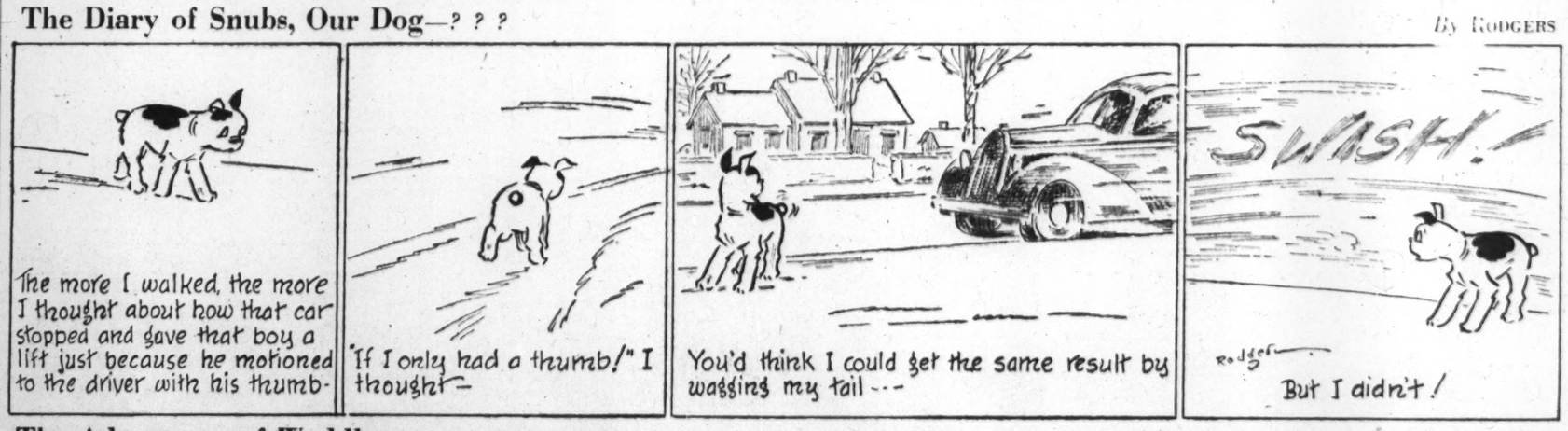
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Says Who?*

By LE PELLEY

FOOIE — I WENT THROUGH THE FORT AND KEPT RIGHT ON GOING! I CAN'T STOP THIS THING
I'LL MISS OUT ON THE SNOW BATTLE — I'M OUT IN THE WOODS ALREADY AND YOU CAN'T HAVE A SNOW BATTLE WITH A TREE !
THOMP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—? ? ?

By RODGERS


The more I walked, the more I thought about how that car stopped and gave that boy a lift just because he motioned to the driver with his thumb-
"If I only had a thumb!" I thought—
You'd think I could get the same result by wagging my tail ---
SWISH!
But I didn't!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ah! A "Sealebrity"!*

By THE HAGERS

THE SEAL HITCH HIKER CAME ABOARD. "WHERE TO, STRANGER?" THE CAPTAIN ROARED.
"THE PRIBILOFS," THE SEAL REPLIED. "AND THANK YOU, CAPTAIN, FOR THE RIDE."
I QUACKED, "YOU MUST BE VENTURESOME. FROM WHAT STRANGE COUNTRY DID YOU COME?"
"FROM HOLLYWOOD," REPLIED THE SEAL; "I'VE MADE A MOTION PICTURE REEL."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Collaboration" Crisis

The Nazis are again stepping up their familiar high pressure tactics to force Marshal Pétain to "collaborate" more fully with them. The technique is always the same—use Pierre Laval and the Paris clique of opportunist politicians and journalists.

Are, first, Vichy and, second, the French people now in a state to be moulded into real "collaboration" with Herr Hitler to crush Britain? Berlin's comprehensive worry is that the kind of Franco-Nazi "collaboration" they had counted upon when signing the armistice has not materialized. M. Laval was to "deliver the goods" by lining up France whole-heartedly with the Axis. But the French people's distrust of M. Laval and his methods caused his dismissal by Pétain last December. The Nazis now appear to have forced him back into a position of power in the Vichy regime. This may be much more than a reinstatement.

After the Laval exit from Vichy, Marshal Pétain plainly showed he wanted to build his new State without "collaboration" or aid but strictly *à la française*, to embody fresh horizons of religion, French culture and civilization which he, incidentally, believes will inspire all Frenchmen. The same purpose motivated the Marshal's assigning General Weygand to North Africa. These domains must remain intact as part of the "new" France at all costs. The threat of France resuming the war against Germany from North Africa, so often cited as a leading Vichy lever against the Nazis, is very evidently secondary to the Marshal's desire of preserving the French overseas status quo.

As to the French people, whatever defeatism, loss, blasted hopes and suffering they have undergone since summer, it seems incredible that their famous spirit—the same that burst out 150 years ago against "imposed" authority and flourished for 70 years under the Third Republic—is entirely extinct. All reliable reports show this spirit is indeed rising daily, with resultant hostility to *l'oppression naziste*. All reports also indicate the French people are 80 per cent pro-British, believing a British victory the only means of bringing them deliverance. Part of the Nazi effort, therefore, is to convince the French Germany will triumph.

Until this week developments had been detrimental to Nazi plans based on a more docile "collaboration" of a Lavalesque France to crush Britain and establish the "new order."

Can renewed Nazi pressure through M. Laval, now definitely turn the current in France in their favor as seems essential for efficient execution of their plans, including use of French bases on the Mediterranean? If, as reported, M. Laval is to be Minister of Interior, with control of the police, he might upset the internal balance of the Vichy regime. Whereas Marshal Pétain is pro-French, M. Laval is actively pro-Nazi. The question appears to be how far Berlin can shift the emphasis while still keeping the Marshal as a symbol of French nationalism. He doesn't "collaborate" sufficiently. But so far the Nazis prefer pressures upon him to open military measures.

Batista Still Commands

One conclusion emerges unmistakably from Cuba's brief but intense crisis that resulted in imprisonment of the Navy's Chief of Staff, and flight from the Island of Col. José Pedraza, Army Chief of Staff, as well as Col. Bernardo Garcia, ousted head of the National Police: It is clear that Col. Fulgencio Batista, who doffed his military uniform when he became President, still wears all the essentials of military power.

Outside of Cuba or any country of less explosive possibilities, the disputed points might have been settled short of exile and a 15-day suspension of constitutional guarantees. To understand the action of President Batista it is necessary to realize that whoever controls the Army and Navy in Cuba today controls the Island. The new Constitution, replete with fine phrases, is blown aside by the first hot wind of Cuban politics.

As yet the deeper motivations of this four-man feud remain to be disclosed. Colonel Batista told the Cuban people that as their voice he had acted swiftly and decisively against men who for private interest were resisting his effort to increase the civilian factor in government. George Messersmith, United States Ambassador, publicly congratulated President Batista for suppressing an attempt to overthrow the "democratic constitutional regime."

A genuine effort to restore Cuba to civilian government deserves full support. It is unfortunate that President Batista, in the first test of his regime, found it necessary to annul all democratic procedures in his professed desire to further a larger measure of civilian rule. Yet in Cuba, such contradictions are not unusual.

Is the Decision Too Late?

It will depend largely upon New England's own initiative and resourcefulness just how important the Supreme Court's Wage-Hour decision becomes in the Northeastern States. The decision, eliminating the wage differential that has given the South a strong advantage in manufacturing costs, might once have stemmed the tide that saw 18,000,000 spindles move South in a single decade, compounding the depression in Yankee-land. But it may have come too late.

Great textile mills are already established in the South. They have certain rail differentials that aid them in reaching some markets, particularly those in the West. New England, however, is nearer to the most populous Eastern areas; hence, enjoys that natural advantage. In sum, there is no apparent lure in the North—like the 20 per cent wage differential once offered by the South—to bring the mills back.

Moreover, the North and South today are not particularly competitive in the textile field. The South makes the lower-priced coarse weaves; the North makes the fine goods, generally speaking, though there are certain exceptions.

So, unless New England cities can bring out specific points of advantage, like transportation, and convince capital of their value, it is likely the situation will not greatly alter. It may be that after one experience of having its eggs all in one basket, New England will decide to let the mills rest where they are and continue focusing its efforts on greater industrial diversity.

Merit Counts

The absorption of the United States with its defense effort should not draw attention away from the long campaign for selection by merit in the civil service. In fact, the increase of government functions, both military and civilian, calls the more vigorously for alertness against political patronage and for insistence on fitness in the jobs to be performed.

This is appropriately emphasized in the annual report of the National Civil Service Reform League issued by its president, Samuel H. Ordway, Jr.

"The merit system is no longer merely a desirable reform," he declares. "It has become a public necessity."

This interpretation is buttressed by the reminder that governments, Federal, State and local, in North America, have undertaken an unprecedented burden of administrative responsibility. They have taken up the challenge of supplying a host of technical services, social insurance, re-employment, welfare, business regulation, housing, research, and so forth, as well as defense, and to do this requires not merely political suavity but occupational competence.

Encouragingly, the civil service system is showing in a great measure its ability to meet the crisis. The United States Civil Service Commission has recruited, tested, and supplied over 200,000 technically qualified workers to government departments and defense industries, providing many on only twenty-four hours' notice.

Employees come generally to like the merit system, as is indicated in a recent meeting held by the National Federation of Federal Employees, where the Ramspeck Act of 1940 extending the categories of classified service was praised as the most important and beneficial piece of civil service legislation since the original Pendleton Act of 1883. Army and naval officials say "the merit system is essential to national defense." Even politicians have concluded in many instances that expectation of jobs and patronage is more of a detriment than an asset to a party.

Twenty-three State legislatures will act on new merit system legislation in 1941. Thirty-three States are undertaking to raise their standards to assure fully competent social security and welfare administration. Congress has before it the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission in its last annual report that adequate financial support be continued and the civil service regulations be extended to cover all in Federal employment.

Merit-system selection in public service should be pushed as earnestly as ever.

Our Readers Say—

"The Way of Hope for America"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have heard frequently within the past few months the slogan, "Keep out of war, but make our defenses so strong that no power on earth will dare to attack us!"

This sounds fairly well in a speech, when it is applauded emotionally by citizens who are not thinking very far or very deep. But it is time we considered the truth about this.

Nations do not arm for peace. They arm for war. History has proved that when nations turn themselves into arsenals and armed camps, war inevitably follows. It follows not only as a result of psychology, but as an economic result. The inflated bubble of arming costs, taxes, etc., must reach its bursting point, and that point is war.

And yet even the stanchest isolationist is not foolish enough to suggest that we fail to arm. It is true—we must arm. Germany and her totalitarian allies have been allowed, through the short-sightedness of the democracies, to compel peace-loving nations to arm. But does anyone fondly imagine that we can remain always geared to war-time pitch and never step over into war? Yet nothing but war-time pitch would make us feel anything like safe in the same world with a victorious Axis.

If we can help Britain to a quick victory, we may not have to enter the war officially. But if the war should drag on for any length of time, or if Great Britain should lose, we most certainly would find ourselves in war. And we might as well face the facts and take our heads out of the rosy clouds of the "impregnable defense" idea. No democratic nation could go on indefinitely, armed to the teeth and with most of its men in uniform. War would be bound to come sooner or later under such a regime.

The way of hope for America lies in assuming our proper responsibilities now—first, by all-out aid to Britain; second, by readiness to enter the war if and when that should be indicated as necessary to defeat the Axis. Then, and only then, we shall not be ashamed to lift our national voice in the solution of world problems when the war is over. And it is to be hoped that that solution will include a world order, with armaments of all nations reduced to a minimum, and an international police force to guard the rights of all.

And let all people pray, as never before, that wisdom and justice may preside at that final council table, and that revenge and greed and bitterness be given no seat and no hearing. B. B.

Brookline, Mass.

In the Sight of All Nations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I present a view of recent events that has been expressed but little or not at all? During his early aggressions Hitler stated that he desired to incorporate in the Reich only people of German nationality or race. So long as there was even a possibility of this being true it would have seemed a crime against humanity for other nations to start a major war to restrain him; hence "Munich." The invasion of Czechoslovakia in the spring of 1939, showed that Hitler was in fact engaged on a course of unrestricted aggression or international brigandage. This proof was given in the sight of all nations, and all nations, large or small, near or distant, had the same reason for calling a halt. Only France and Great Britain accepted the challenge and warned Hitler that further aggression would lead to war with them. Some nations that have been described as neutral have never been so in the sense of being indifferent as to which side won, but only in the sense that they hoped to avoid a share in the necessary fighting. In some cases this policy has given very undesirable results. A. GEAKE

Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

"Boers" and "Afrikanders"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I point out for the information of your readers that originally the word "Boers" meant "farmers." More correctly, the plural form of Boer (a farmer) is Boere (farmers). In South Africa, however, the word is not used in the sense indicated, though the term Boer War is still common. The word Afrikaner means a South African of Dutch or Huguenot descent. The English form of the word is Afrikander. Many moderate people here protest against the limiting of the word to mean only the Dutch-speaking population. They hold that all South Africans who place South Africa first are entitled to the name Afrikaner. (MRS.) F. L. B.

Graaff-Reinet, South Africa

Willkie, a Gulliver?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 standard bearer of the Republican Party, has urged the people of the United States to back President Roosevelt's lend-lease plan. By his sincere stand he has demonstrated most emphatically that he puts the welfare of his country before his party. He is a Gulliver amidst Lilliputian Republicans, made up of isolationists, appeasers, and defeatists.

Certain members of the Republican Party have shown plainly that they have not outgrown their ward-politics days by trying "to feather their own nest" instead of doing their honorable duty to represent the will of their constituents, who placed them in office.

By their present actions in Congress it sounds as if they were chanting the funeral dirge of the G. O. P. as it is today.

Newburyport, Mass. COPELIN R. DAY

"The Lindbergh Case"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your splendid editorial, "The Lindbergh Case." It is greatly to be hoped that the Colonel will awaken, and see that there is a difference between Christianity and paganism, and that therefore it does "make a difference" which side wins the war. A Nazi victory would be a victory on the side of evil forces, on the side of the "agent of cruelty." That victory can never be! MARY H. OLIVER

Pittsburgh

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Don't Overlook the Other One

Colonel Lindbergh's "Negotiated Peace"

Much that Colonel Lindbergh says is true. The Germans are extremely powerful; it will probably take a long and heroic effort to defeat them by force of arms. Much suffering would be avoided if it were possible to negotiate a peace. And it is unlikely indeed that Hitler would try to invade this country by air or otherwise as soon as the war in Europe ceased.

Colonel Lindbergh's imagination, however, does not soar very far in exploring the implications of what he proposes. Take, for instance, the words, "negotiated peace." . .

The terms of the Franco-German armistice were "negotiated." Hitler is master of Europe; even Greece maintains her independence only by virtue of the fact that she keeps on fighting. He has an undefeated army, which is immensely more powerful than any other. He has an air force which outnumbers all rivals. The British know that if they stopped fighting now, Hitler could impose his will on them. Never again would they dare to ignore his demands, whether abroad or at home. He certainly would leave them no means of successful opposition. Freedom and the home of democracy would be lost to them. The British will never ask to negotiate with Hitler unless they are hopelessly defeated. What Colonel Lindbergh is proposing, therefore, is that we help convince the British they have no chance, and so extinguish the last spark of opposition to a totalitarian Europe. . . .

And has the Colonel thought about Asia? Decision of the war in Europe automatically decides the balance of forces there. China holds out because of the hope of Western pressure on Japan. She could expect nothing more from Britain. We should be compelled to withdraw in order to face eastward. The Netherlands East Indies and Singapore would go.

And what about Latin America? There are plenty of native interests, and a large population of Germans and Italians, who would hasten to make use of the jump in Axis prestige. South America normally finds great markets in Europe, and it is full of undeveloped resources that a victorious Germany would lose no time in exploiting. It would not take long for Hitler to extend his influence there. That influence could not be successfully challenged by any Latin-American nation without armed assistance from us. But if we tried to fight south of the Equator, we should do so with resources of materials, manufacture, man power and shipbuilding far inferior to Hitler's, and farther from our bases than he would be from his.

The United States would be, for the first time in its history, genuinely isolated.—*New Republic.*

"Reasoning in a Circle"

Col. Lindbergh is the only serious critic of the policy of aiding Britain who faces the issue squarely: the only one who has explained why and how he believes the Western Hemisphere can be defended successfully by the United States alone. . . .

The argument, when it is examined, turns out to be an extraordinary example of false reasoning. For note that he tells us the air force (which is to make up for naval inferiority) can defend the hemisphere "*provided* we establish the bases *essential* for defense," and these essential bases must be established, observe carefully, "in parts of South America." . . .

But if we do not have undisputed command of the seas, how do we hold and supply and operate the South American bases which the Colonel relies upon to protect this hemisphere even after we have lost command of the seas?

The Colonel is reasoning in a circle. To prove that we need not fear an Axis control of the seas against our inferior navy, he tells us that air power will make up the deficiency. But he tells us also that this air power must have essential bases *overseas* in South America. Yet these overseas bases cannot be held unless we have command of the seas. In his attempt to argue that air power can make up for lack of sea power, Col. Lindbergh proves the opposite: that without sea power it is impossible to have the essential bases for air power.

On this error his whole case breaks down. —Walter Lippmann in the *New York Herald Tribune.*

"Simply to Save Our Skins"?

It is profoundly shocking to hear honest and liberal men debating this lease-lend bill issue not in terms of good versus evil, but exclusively in terms of self-interest. . . .

If we are to help England simply to save our skins, we are lost already. After we have saved them, what will they be good for? Will we care to live within them? Are we so mean a people that a desire to be secure and safe is all that moves us?—RALPH INGERSOLL in *PM*, New York.

Question for a Witness

We hope that when the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations calls its own witnesses to testify next week on the proposed plan for aid to Britain it will invite Colonel Lindbergh to return to the stand, if for no other reason than to ask him this single question:

"You say we should prepare to defend ourselves. Against whom?"—*New York Times.*

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

The Record of Britain

The fact remains that Britain is the solitary Great Power which has never injured the vital interest of another European people by annexation, and it is a fact of immeasurable moral effect in a period dominated by the principle of nationality.

Britain is the single country in the world that, looking after its own interest with meticulous care, has at the same time something to give others; the single country where patriotism does not represent a threat or challenge to the rest of the world. . . . Britain is the solitary Great Power with a national program which, egotistic through and through, at the same time promises to the world as a whole something which the world passionately desires—order, progress and eternal peace.—From "England," by WILLIAM DIBELIUS, German historian, published in 1922.

The Wide Horizon

Concerning Greek Democracy

By R. H. Markham

The National Chairman of the Macedonian-American People's League, U. S. A., has sent The Christian Science Monitor a copy of an "open letter," addressed by the League to President Roosevelt.

It states that "members of the Macedonian minority in Greece are treated in the same fashion in which Mussolini treats the Greek people in the Dodecanesians." Nevertheless, it points out, the Macedonians are helping the Greeks to repel the Italian invaders. It also says: "Greece of today is not a democracy. General Metaxas ruled as a dictator. When given power in 1936 he said, 'We shall never return to the parliamentary system.' . . . The best way the Americans can help the Greek, Macedonian, and Italian people would be to take the initiative in mediating this war into a just and democratic peace."

This appeal reveals a fundamental misunderstanding, rather prevalent in the United States. And it leads to conclusions that are either naïve or perverse. It is quite true that Gen. George Metaxas became a dictator. He made statements that seemed to indicate much similarity between his political views and those of Mussolini. And some of his administrative acts were harsh. To deny that would denote a lack of honesty and good will. However, one must look at these facts in the framework of world events. In the present epochal struggle there are just two sides: one defending democratic ideals, and one fighting democratic ideals. Greece, in spite of its regime, is on the side of democracy.

* * *

During 120 years the Greeks have been struggling for freedom. They have passed through many dangers and disasters, have made mistakes, and at times have been imperialistic. As many Bulgarians cherish the Great Bulgaria of San Stefano, as many Serbs hope Belgrade will dominate the whole Balkan Peninsula, and as the Rumanians prize their dream of a Great Rumania, so many modern Greeks have hoped to restore ancient Byzantium. All these imperialisms are dangerous. However, in spite of them, Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece—Albania, too—have worked their way toward self-government, international co-operation, and people's rights.

Greece, like the others, has zigzagged back and forth. Sometimes it has been on a democratic zig, at others on a dictatorial zag, but it has constantly advanced. The impatient revolutionist might despair at the slow progress, but a friend of the Balkans who loved Balkan men and women could not but feel encouraged. Humanity moves forward, even on "bad Balkan roads." After 1936, as a result of many grave crises—revolutions even—and following exceedingly conscientious efforts on the part of King George to strengthen democracy, General Metaxas was made dictator. Democracy was suppressed. That was a step backward. The Greek nation suffered a defeat in its long struggle for a better life. But one hoped it would prove only a temporary retreat.

Then events swept Greece into the terrible world conflict, which may determine the future of mankind for decades. Essentially, this is a struggle for self-government, for freedom, for human decencies, for individual self-respect, against tyranny, arrogance, despotism and the degrading of personality.

* * *

For the moment the nature of a temporary Greek regime assumes secondary importance. It is the supreme issue, which must determine attitudes. One side is for the smaller, weaker peoples; the other is for the unrestrained domination of one race and one nation over all others. There is no hope for the Macedonians except in a victory of the side that is for democracy.

Though not democratic, this regime is very valiantly helping the democratic side. So it has won the applause of all men and women who cherish freedom and it deserves their full support. For freedom-seeking Macedonians to advocate a peace that would stabilize a Nazi triumph and make freedom for all others except Nazis impossible, would be a very serious mistake.

History makes strange combinations. It has brought the dictatorial Greek regime onto the side that is fighting against the dictatorships. In writing to President Roosevelt the Macedonians who really cherish freedom should urge him not to appease the invader of Greece but to give Greece's side all possible support.

The menace to small, defenseless peoples has seldom been so great as now. Rarely has the meaning of a conflict been so clear. And Greece is on the side of liberty, of international co-operation, of freedom for little people and little peoples. Greece is really fighting on the side of minorities.

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